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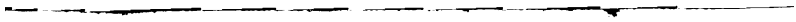
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The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is a deep, dark blue color with an intricate, embossed floral and scrollwork pattern. The pattern is symmetrical and fills the entire cover. In the center, the title is printed in gold, serif, all-caps letters. The title is arranged in two lines: the first line reads "MATHESON'S" and the second line reads "GREEK ACCIDENCE".

MATHESON'S  
GREEK ACCIDENCE







A PRACTICAL  
GREEK ACCIDENCE,  
WITH PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

BY C. MATHESON, M.A.

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ONE OF THE MASTERS OF THE BLACKHEATH PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE Author of the following pages was called upon, a few years ago, to teach the elements of Greek Grammar in the school with which he is connected. Immediately on entering on his work, he must be allowed to confess that he was dissatisfied with Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, and yet could not find any Grammar which seemed to him at once philosophical and simple enough. The Grammar prefixed to Arnold's Greek Accidence was the nearest approach to what he wanted, but that work contains no examples on the Declensions merely; and in its language and arrangement is too difficult for beginners. The aim of the following work is to give boys *principles* as far as is consistent with simplicity, and thus to keep the use of memory within its proper limits, and to save intelligent boys from the mistakes and uncertainty which arise solely from their having learnt their Grammar by rote and



not by principle. A glance at the Contract Nouns and Verbs will show the idea of the work. Only one Verb in  $\mu$  is given, because the other conjugations differ only in the Root Vowel. Had the author dared to violate so far the common practice, he would without hesitation have placed the Verbs in  $\mu$  before those in  $\omega$ , because the former illustrate so beautifully, especially in the Passive Voice, the theory of the Person-endings.

The work is written in English to suit the wants of those schools where sufficient time cannot be given to Classics to allow of Latin Rules being understood and learnt thoroughly by heart; in which case alone they can be of any use.

The Author has aimed at giving, as the title of the little book states, all Greek Accidence which is *essential* to a boy reading Attic authors. It will be noticed that great care has been used in distinguishing by hyphens the various component elements of a word.

The Vocabularies can be used as reading lessons: to make them more useful for this end, a number of difficult words are inserted in the last.

BLACKHEATH,  
*January, 1863.*

## GREEK ACCIDENCE.

### I. THE Greek Alphabet.

i. There are twenty-four letters in Greek: of which seventeen are consonants, and the rest vowels.

A	α	Alpha
B	β	Beta
Γ	γ	Gamma
Δ	δ	Delta
E	ε	E-psilon ( <i>i.e.</i> naked, short)
Z	ζ	Zeta
H	η	Eta
Θ	θ	Theta
I	ι	Iota
K	κ	Kappa
Λ	λ	Lambda
M	μ	Mu
N	ν	Nu
Ξ	ξ	Xi
O	ο	O-mikron ( <i>i.e.</i> little or short)
Π	π	Pi
P	ρ	Rho
Σ	σ	Sigma (at the end of a word written ς)
T	τ	Tau
Υ	υ	U-psilon
Φ	φ	Phi
X	χ	Chi
Ψ	ψ	Psi
Ω	ω	O-mega ( <i>i.e.</i> great, long)

ii. The Consonants are divided into two great classes:—

A. Semi-vowels.

B. Mutes and Double letters.

A. The Semi-vowels are the Liquids  $\lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho$ : and the Sibilant (*i.e.* hissing)  $\varsigma$ .

B. The Mutes are divided on two principles: first, according to the part of the mouth they are pronounced with: secondly, according to the degree of aspiration.

The following table shows how the Mutes range themselves under both classes:—

	Smooth.	Slightly Aspirate.	Aspirate.	Double letter.
Those pronounced with the lips, Labials,	$\pi$	$\beta$	$\phi$	$\psi$
"    "    throat, Gutturals,	$\kappa$	$\gamma$	$\chi$	$\xi$
"    "    {teeth Dentals				
"    "    and or	$\tau$	$\delta$	$\theta$	$\zeta$
"    "    (tongue, Linguals,)				

The only consonants that can end a word are  $\nu, \rho, \varsigma$ .

The Double letters  $\zeta, \xi, \psi$ , are consonants compounded of a Mute with  $\varsigma$ : viz.  $\zeta$  of  $\delta$  (sometimes  $\gamma$ ) with  $\varsigma$ ,  $\xi$  of any Guttural with  $\varsigma$ ,  $\psi$  of any Labial with  $\varsigma$ .

iii. The Vowels are seven,  $a, \epsilon, \eta, \iota, o, \omega, \upsilon$ . Of these  $\epsilon, o$ , are by nature short,  $\eta, \omega$  long;  $a, \iota, \upsilon$ , are long or short.

Diphthongs are formed by adding  $\iota$  or  $\upsilon$  to the other vowels. We ought therefore to have twelve

Diphthongs, viz.  $\alpha + \iota = \alpha\iota$  :  $\epsilon + \iota = \epsilon\iota$  :  $\eta + \iota = \eta\iota$  :  
 $o + \iota = \omicron\iota$  :  $\omega + \iota = \omega\iota$  :  $\alpha + \upsilon = \alpha\upsilon$  :  $\epsilon + \upsilon = \epsilon\upsilon$  :  
 $\eta + \upsilon = \eta\upsilon$  :  $\upsilon + \iota = \upsilon\iota$  :  $o + \upsilon = \omicron\upsilon$  :  $\omega + \upsilon = \omega\upsilon$  :  
 but  $\omega\iota$  is never found as a diphthong.

After  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ , and sometimes  $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$  is written underneath those vowels in small writing, and these three are called *Improper Diphthongs*. This iota is called *iota subscript* (written under). The rest are called *Proper Diphthongs*.

A Vowel or Syllable is called *Pure*, if it has a Vowel immediately before it: *Impure*, if it has a consonant: thus  $\alpha$  in *σοφία*,  $o\varsigma$  in *δικαι-ος*, are pure.

Every word that begins with a vowel or the consonant  $\rho$  has either

A *soft* breathing, which is marked by a comma, thus [']: or

A *hard* breathing, which is marked by an inverted comma, thus [ˊ], and is sounded like the English *h*.

All words beginning with  $\upsilon$  or  $\rho$  have the hard breathing.

The breathing is placed over the *second* vowel of a diphthong.

## II. The Declensions.

i. A. All declinable words, whether Substantives, Adjectives, Participles, or Pronouns, are declined in one of five different ways, according to the Termination of the Nominative case or the Root.

B. The Root is the original word to which various endings which form the cases, called Case-endings, are added.

ii. There are Three Numbers:—Singular, Dual (used when we speak of *two* objects), and Plural.

iii. The Genders are Three, Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

iv. A. The Cases are Five:—Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.

B. In the Dual, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are the same, in all nouns, as also the Genitive and Dative. In the Plural, the Nominative and Vocative are the same.

C. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of Neuter Nouns are the same in all numbers.

D. The Nominative is called *Direct*:

The other cases are called *Oblique*.

v. The following are the endings of the Nominative case in the Five Declensions.

A. 1st Declension ends in *ας* or *ης* mas. only.

B. 2d Declension ends in *α* or *η* fem. only.

C. 3d Declension ends in *ος* mas. and fem., *ου* neuter.

D. 4th Declension ends in *ως* mas. and fem., *ωυ* neuter.

E. 5th Declension ends in *α, ι, υ*, neuter, *υ, ρ, σ* of all Genders.

GREEK ACCIDENCE.

THE DECLENSIONS SHOWN IN A TABULAR FORM.

	I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.			
	Mas. only.		Fem. only.		m. f.	n.	m. f.	n.	m. f. n.	n.		
Sing. Nom.	ας	ης	{ α pure } { or πα } ας φ αψ α	α	η	ος	ου	ως	ω	υ. ρ. σ.	α. ι. υ.	
Gen.	ου			ης	η	ου	φ	ω	φ	ι	α	α. ι. υ.
Dat.	φ	η		φ	η	φ	ου	ω	φ	ω	α	α. ι. υ.
Acc.	αψ	ηψ		αψ	ηψ	ε	ου	ως	ω	ω	VARIOUS	α. ι. υ.
Voc.	α	α	α	α								
Dual N. A. V.												
G. D.			α			ω	ου	ω	φψ	ε	ου	
Plural N. V.												
Gen.			αι			οι	α	φ	ω	ες	α	
Dat.			ων			ων	α	φ	ω	ων	ων	
Acc.			ας			οις	α	φς	ω	ας	σι	
			ας			ους	α	ως	ω	ας	α	

Obs.—The 4th Dec. is the same as the 3d, except that it always has ω as the vowel of the case-ending.

## III. i. ii. Exercises on the 1st and 2d Declensions.

*Obs.* OF is the sign of the Genitive case; BY, TO, FOR, are signs of the Dative: ὦ is the sign of the Vocative.

The Prepositions *ἀντί*, against, *ἀπό*, ἐξ, from, take a Genitive case: ἐν, in, σὺν, with, take a Dative; εἰς, into, διὰ through, πρὸς, towards, take an Accusative.

## A. Vocabulary.

ταμί-ας, steward.

νεανί-ας, young man.

ἔχθρ-α, hatred.

κριτ-ῆς, judge.

φιλί-α, friendship.

ἐπιστήμ-η, science.

Δοξί-ας, Apollo.

ποιήτ-ης, poet.

τέχν-η, art.

θηρεύτ-ης, hunter.

τεχνίτ-ης, artist.

κακί-α, vice.

γλῶσσ-α, tongue.

καί (conj.), and.

## B. Translate into English:

ταμί-αις. κριτ-αὶ ποιητ-ῶν. ἐν ἔχθρ-αῖς νεανί-αιν.  
 ὦ Δοξί-α. ἀπὸ φιλί-ας νεανι-ῶν. τέχν-α ποιητ-ῶν  
 καὶ θηρευτ-ῶν. ἐξ ἐπιστημ-ῶν. δι' ἔχθρ-ας κακί-ας.  
 διὰ γλῶσσ-ας νεανι-ῶν. φιλί-α κριτ-οῦ. σὺν κριτ-αῖς.  
 ἐν τέχν-αῖς.

## C. Translate into Greek:

Through hatred of stewards. From Apollo's friendship. Through poets' tongues. For Apollo. By two huntsmen. A poet's art. O judges. Through love of science. In hatred of vices. For a judge's steward. By two friendships. By artists' sciences. For two stewards. O judge. With a poet's steward. Hatred of judges. Towards a poet. From two hunters. With

arts and sciences. In vices of youths. The hatred of the science of the two artists.

D. The Feminine of all Adjectives and Adjective Pronouns of three terminations, and of Participles, is of the 2d Declension.

iii. The 3d Declension.

*Obs. i.* The old termination of the Nominative Neuter was *ο*. This still appears in the neuter of the Definite Article *τό*, and of the Demonstrative Pronouns *τοῦτο*, this, *ἐκεῖνο*, that, *ἄλλο*, other.

ii. All words, whether Adjectives or Pronouns that end in *ος m.*, *ον n.*, are of this Declension.

iii. The Definite Article is of this Declension: its root is *τ*, which is softened in Masc. and Fem. Singular and Plural Nominative, into the hard breathing. The fem. is of the 2d Dec. in *η*.

Thus:—	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.
Sing. Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
		&c.	&c.
Plural Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τα
		&c.	&c.

*Obs. iv.* When the vowels *ε*, *ο*, precede the case-ending, they are contracted with *ο* into *ου*, with *α* into *ᾶ*, and are dropped before long vowels and diphthongs, as:—

Sing. N.	νό-ος, νοῦς	:	ὀστέ-ον, ὀστοῦν
G.	νό-ου, νοῦ	:	ὀστέ-ου, ὀστοῦ
Plur. N.	&c.	:	ὀστέα, ὀσᾶ



*Obs. v.* The subject of a sentence takes the article.

### A. Vocabulary.

σοφ-ός (adj.), wise, skilful.  
 δούλ-ος, slave.  
 πιστ-ός (adj.), faithful.  
 δεσπότης, master.  
 Σκύθης, Scythian.  
 εὖνο-ος (adj.), kind.  
 ἀγαθ-ός (adj.), good.

Πέρσ-ης, Persian.  
 ἄγγελ-ος, messenger.  
 ἀδελφ-ός, brother.  
 κακ-ός (adj.), bad, wicked.  
 δίκαι-ος (adj.), just.  
 ἀδικ-ος (adj.), unjust.

### B. Translate into Greek :

The good master is kind to the faithful steward. The Scythian judge is a young man. The Persian messenger is brother to the skilful artizan. The wicked tongue of the unjust steward. With the wicked masters of the Scythian slaves. The friendships of the Scythian slaves.

### C. Translate into English :

ἡ ἔχθρ-α τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐστὶ κακ-ή. ὁ Πέρσ-ης ἄγγελ-ός ἐστι πιστ-ός. τῇ τῶν σοφ-ῶν ποιητ-ῶν φίλ-η. ὦ ἀγαθὲ Πέρσ-α. ἡ δικαί-α γλῶσσ-ά ἐστὶν ἀγαθ-ή. ὦ νεανί-α. ὁ Πέρσ-ης ἐστὶ σοφ-ὸς ποιήτ-ης. ὁ δίκαι-ος ταμί-ας ἐστὶν ἀγαθ-ός.

### D. Vocabulary.

πλούσι-ος (adj.), rich.  
 μακρ-ά (adj.), long.  
 ὁδ-ος, f. way.  
 νόσ-ος, f. disease.  
 ἀδικί-α, injustice.  
 ἀδελφ-ή, sister.  
 ὄλεθρος, destruction.  
 σοφιστ-ής, sophist.

ἀλήθει-α, truth.  
 παλαι-ός (adj.), old.  
 νομοθέτ-ης, lawgiver.  
 βασίλει-α, queen.  
 καλ-ός (adj.), beautiful.  
 mf. n.  
 θανασιμ-ός -όν (adj.), fatal.  
 ψυχ-ή, soul.

## E. Translate into Greek :

The good master is kind to the faithful steward. The tongue of a faithful messenger is blessed. Good masters are just to faithful servants. In a long road. An unjust judge is the destruction of good men. (By) the vices of masters, slaves are unfaithful. The good brother of the Persian poet is a skilful artizan.

## F. Translate into English :

οἱ πάλαι-οι νομόθετ-αι. ἡ ἀλήθει-ά ἐστι καλ-ή. ἡ ἀδικί-α ἐστι κακ-ή καὶ θανασιμ-ός νόσ-ος τῆς ψυχ-ῆς. ὁ σοφίστ-ης ἐστι θηρευτ-ῆς τῶν πλουσί-ων. ἡ τῶν Περσ-ῶν βασιλει-α. ἐν τῇ φιλι-α τοῦ καλ-οῦ νεανί-ου. ἡ ἀδελφ-ῆ τοῦ σοφ-οῦ ποιητ-οῦ ἐστι καλ-ή. ἡ ὁδός ἐστι μακρ-ά.

## G. Vocabulary.

πόλεμ-ος, war.

ἀρετ-ή, virtue.

δικαιοσύν-η, justice.

πολιτ-ῆς, citizen.

τιμί-α (adj. fem.), honourable.

μεγάλ-η (adj. fem.), great.

m. f. n.

κεν-ός-ῆ-όν, empty, vain.

θε-ά, goddess.

σκι-α, shadow.

μέθ-η, drunkenness.

δόξ-α, reputation.

mf. n.

ἀθάνατ-ος-ον (adj.), immortal.

\*Ἡρ-α, Juno.

εἰρήν-η, peace.

## H. Translate into Greek :

A long war is the ruin of the citizens. Wise citizens are friends of honourable peace. An unjust war is bad. The Scythian slave is the messenger of the Persian judge. Truth is a virtue. The Persian youths are friends of justice and the ancient virtues. Peace is the beautiful sister of Virtue. The great

vices of an unjust tongue are hurtful. The beautiful queen of the Scythians. Great is the truth of the word of the just Apollo.

I. Translate into English :

ἡ δικαιοσύνη ἐστὶ μεγάλη ἀρετή. ὁ λόγος τοῦ δικαίου κριτοῦ ἐστὶ πίστος. αἱ τέχναι τῶν σοφῶν γεωμετρῶν. ἡ νόσος τῆς καλῆς βασιλείας ἐστὶ θανασιμός. οἱ σοφοὶ γεόμετροι εἰσὶν ἀγαθοὶ τεχνῖται. οἱ καλοὶ τεχνῖται εἰσὶν ἀδελφοὶ τῶν σκυθῶν νομοθετῶν. ἡ ἀδικία ἐστὶ κακία τοῦ σοφοῦ ποιητοῦ.

J. Translate into Greek :

An empty shadow. A goddess is immortal. The great goddess Juno. Great is the justice of a goddess. The reputation of the Persian messengers is great. Justice is the great virtue of a good judge. A bad reputation. The disease of the queen is fatal. The Scythian slave is unfaithful to his good master. O good master. O unjust brother. O faithful steward. The citizen's great reputation is vain. A wise judge is not unjust. A wicked war is the destruction of the citizens.

IV. The Fourth Declension.

A. Vocabulary.

ὄφθαλμος, m. eye.  
 Τέως, f. Teos, an island.  
 λαγώς, hare.  
 ἄλως, f. floor.

νεώς, m. temple.  
 λεώς, people.  
 mf. n.  
 ἀγήρωσων (adj.), ageless.

ἀνώγε-ων, n. upper-room.

ἔ-ως, f. morning.

Μίν-ως, Minos.

πλέ-ως (adj.), full.

ἡδεῖ-α (fem. adj.), sweet.

ἄνθρωπ-ος, man.

νόμ-ος, law.

### B. Translate into Greek :

The laws of the lawgiver Minos are ageless. From the temple in Teos. The temple is full of people. The Scythian is in the upper-room.

### C. Translate into English :

οἱ νόμοι τῶν Περσῶν εἰσι πλέ-ω μεγαλῶν κακιῶν. τὸ λάγ-ω ἐν τῷ ἀνώγε-φ. ἐκ τῆς ἄλ-ω τοῦ νε-ῶ. ἡ ἔ-ως ἐστὶν ἡδεῖ-α τοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὀφθαλμοῖς. τὸ ἀνθρώπ-ω ἐν τῷ νέ-φ.

### V. The Fifth Declension.

*Note.*—The roots of Nouns of this Declension are given in brackets after the Nominative.

A. The endings of the Nom. case in this Dec. are very various.

B. The case-endings are not affixed to the Nom. but to a root, of which that case is generally a corruption ; thus, σῶμα [σωματ], g. σώματ-ος, n. body ; γύνη [γυναικ], g. γύναικ-ος, f. woman.

C. Nouns in ις, υς, αυς, ους, whose root ends in a consonant, form the Accusative Sing. by changing the final ς of the Nomin. into ν, as well as by adding α, unless they are accented on the last syllable.

D. The Voc. Sing. is generally the same as the Nom. ; but

i. Nouns in ις, υς, ευς, and several names in ας, throw away the ς of the Nom.

ii. Nouns in *ας, εις, ην, ηρ, ων, ωρ*, take the root for the Voc. dropping any consonant that cannot end a word in Greek, as *χαρίεις (χαριεντ), χαρίεν*.

iii. Exceptions to this are, Nouns which have the accent on the last, and the words *Ἀπόλλων, Ποσειδων, σωτήρ*, e.g. *σωτέρ*.

E. The Dative Plural is formed from the root by adding *σι*.

i. If the root ends in *ν or* a dental (*τ, δ, θ*), this letter is dropped.

ii. If the root ends in *ν and* a dental, both these letters are dropped and the preceding vowel is lengthened, viz. *a* into *ā*, *e* into *ει*, *o* into *ου*.

F. Form the Dative Plural of *ποιμήν (ποιμεν), λέων (λεοντ), τυφθείς (τυφθεντ), παῖς (παιδ), ἔρις (έριδ), ἄναξ (ανακτ), γρύψ (γρυπ), γόνυ (γονατ), σῶμα (σωματ), δελφῖν (δελφιν), αἰών (αἰων), ἀηδών (ἀηδον)*.

The Nouns *μητήρ*, mother, *πατήρ*, father, *θυγατήρ*, daughter, *άνήρ*, man, whose roots end in *ερ*, drop this *e* in Gen. and Dat. Sing., and form Dat. Plur. in *-ρασι* for *-ερσι*. In *άνήρ* root is *άνδρ* for *άνερ* except in Voc. Sing.

### G. Vocabulary.

*άνδριάς (άνδριαν)*, m. statue.

*ἔρις (έριδ)*, f. strife.

*μέλας (μελαν)*, (adj.) black.

*κύων (κυν)*, mf. dog.

*πατήρ (πατερ)*, father.

*μήτηρ (μητερ)*, mother.

*παῖς (παιδ)*, mf. child.

*χαρίεις (χαριεντ)*, (adj.) handsome.

m. f. n.  
*έμ-ός, -ή, -όν*, my.

m. f. n.

*σ-ός, -ή, -όν*, thy.

*αἰτί-α*, cause.

m. f. n.

*ἄγρι-ος, -α, -ον*, wild, savage.

*εὐδαίμων (εὐδαιμον)*, happy.

m. f. n.

*αἰσχρ-ός, -ά, -όν*, base.

*ἄει*, always.

## H. Translate into Greek.

The beautiful statue of Apollo. The master of the black dog. Dogs are faithful to their masters. The two statues of the gods. Wars are the children of strife. The unjust cause of the great quarrel of the poets. (For) the two children. The happy mothers of the good children. Scythian children are wild. Unjust quarrels are evil. The fathers of the two happy children. O fatal strife! O base child!

## I. Translate into English:

ἡ μεγάλη ἔρις τῶν κακῶν παίδων. ἡ καλή φιλία τῶν εὐδαιμόνων ποιητῶν. Ὁ ἔμος πατήρ ἐστὶν ἀγαθός. ὁ ἔμος κύων ἐστὶ μέλας. αἱ μήτερες τῶν ἀγαθῶν παίδων εἰσιν εὐδαίμονες. ὁ Σκυθῆς παῖς ἐστὶν αἰσχρός. οἱ χαρίεντες ἄνθρωποι οὐκ εἰσιν ἄει ἀγαθοί. ὁ καλὸς ἀνδρίας τοῦ εὐδαίμονος πολιτοῦ. ὁ ἀνδρίας τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐστὶ καλός. ἡ ἔρις ἐστὶν αἰτία πολλῶν κακῶν. οἱ κυνές εἰσι πιστὰ ζῶα. ὁ εὐδαιμον παῖς, ὁ σὸς πατήρ ἐστὶν ἀγαθός, καὶ ἡ σὴ μήτηρ ἐστὶ χαρίεσσα. ἡ αἰτία τῆς αἰσχρᾶς ἔριδος. οἱ πατέρες τῶν εὐδαιμόνων παιδῶν εἰσιν εὐδαίμονες. τῇ ἔριδι τῶν παιδῶν. σὺν τοῖς παισὶ καὶ ταῖν μητέροι. πρὸς τὰς αἰσχρὰς γυναίκας.

## J. Vocabulary.

ἰσχυς (ισχυ), f. power.

παρθένος, maiden.

ὁ λέων (λεοντ), lion.

mf. n.

στυφλός -όν (adj.), rugged.

ἀγών (ἀγων), m. contest.

χείρ (χειρ), hand.

πέτρα, rock.

δεξιός -ά -όν (adj.), right.

ἀριστερός -ά -όν (adj.), left.

ὄρεστερός -ά -όν (adj.), of the mountain.

ὁδός, f. path.

k. Translate into Greek.

The mountain path is rugged. The mountain lion is savage. My right hand is long. The contest of the boy and dog is long. The beautiful maiden is not happy. The power of mountain lions is great. The rocks are rugged. The happy maiden is sister of the beautiful queen.

VI. The roots of some nouns of the 5th Declension end in a vowel, and in some cases this vowel contracts with the vowel of the case-ending. Such Nouns are called Contract Nouns.

The Declensions of Contract Nouns are five.

i. The 1st Declension ends in  $\eta\varsigma$ , m. and  $\omicron\varsigma$ , n., and contracts throughout. Root ends in  $\epsilon$ .

ii. The 2d Declension ends in  $\iota\varsigma$  or  $\upsilon\varsigma$ , m. or f.,  $\iota$  or  $\upsilon$ , n., and contracts three cases—Dat. Sing., and Nom. and Acc. Plural. Root ends in  $\epsilon$ .

iii. The 3d Declension ends in  $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , m., and contracts four cases—Dat. and Acc. Sing., and Nom. and Acc. Plural. Root ends in  $\epsilon$ .

iv. The 4th Declension ends in  $\omega\varsigma$  or  $\omega$ , f., and contracts throughout. Root ends in  $o$ .

v. The 5th Declension ends in  $a\varsigma$ , n., and contracts throughout. Root ends in  $a$ .

Table of the 5 Declensions of Contract Nouns.

	ROOT ENDING	NOM. ENDING	GENDER	CASES CONT.	
I.	ε	ης ος	mas. neu.	Throughout.	
II.	ε	ις or υς ι or υ	m. or f. neu.	3	Dat. Sing. Nom. } Acc. } Plur.
III.	ε	εις	mas.	4	Dat. } Sing. Acc. } Nom. } Plur. Acc. }
IV.	ο	ως or ω	fem.	Throughout.	
V.	α	ας	neu.	Throughout.	

The following contractions are used:—

$\epsilon\omicron = \omicron\upsilon$  :  $\omicron\omicron$  or  $\omicron\epsilon = \omicron\upsilon$  :  $\alpha\omicron$  or  $\alpha\omega = \omega$ .  
 $\epsilon\epsilon$  or  $\epsilon\iota = \epsilon\iota$  :  $\omicron\iota = \omicron\iota$  :  $\alpha\iota = \alpha$ .  
 $\epsilon\alpha = \eta$  :  $\omicron\alpha = \omega$  :  $\alpha\epsilon$  or  $\alpha\alpha = \alpha$ .  
 $\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$  or  $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma = \epsilon\iota\varsigma$ .  
 $\epsilon$  before  $\omega\upsilon$  or  $\omicron\iota\upsilon$  is lost.

*Obs. i.* In the Genitive Sing.

Nouns Substantive in  $\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ , lengthen the vowel of the case-ending.

*Obs. ii.* In the Accusative Sing.

Nouns in  $\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\upsilon\varsigma$ , change the final  $\varsigma$  of the Nominative into  $\nu$ .



*Obs.* iii. In the Vocative Sing.

Nouns in *ης* add *ς* to the root.

Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *ευς*, drop final *ς* of the Nom.

Nouns in *ως* or *ω* add *ι* to the root.

*Obs.* i v. In the Dative Plur.

Nouns in *ευς* strengthen the root-ending into *ευ*, thus : *βασιλε-σι*, *βασιλευσι*.

#### A. Vocabulary.

*κτησις* (*κτησε*), possession.

*ἦθος* (*ἦθε*), character.

*ἐπιτήδευμα* (*ἐπιτηδευματ*), custom.

*ἰδρυσις* f. (*ἰδρυσε*), founding.

*ἱερον*, temple.

*θύσται*, sacrifices.

*θεράπεια*, service.

*ἦρωσ* (*ἦρω*), hero.

*θέος*, god.

*βαφεύς* (*βαφε*), dyer.

*χαλκεύς* (*χαλκε*), brazier.

*ἵππεύς* (*ἵππε*), horseman.

*λήψις*, f. (*ληψε*), obtaining.

*ἐργασία*, wages.

*ζημία*, penalty.

*τριήρης* (*τριηρε*), f. ship of war.

*πόλις* (*πολε*), f. city.

*βασιλεύς* (*βασιλε*), king.

*φειδώ* (*φειδο*), parsimony.

*γῆρας* (*γηρα*), old age.

*Ἀθηναῖοι*, Athenians.

*ἀσθενής* (*ἀσθενε*), adj. weak.

*φιλοτιμία*, ambition.

*ὄνειδος* (*ὄνειδε*), disgrace.

#### B. Translate into Greek :

There is no king of the Athenians. The great city of the Athenians. O happy city. O fortunate king. O base old age. The poet's old age is honourable. There is no peace to the unhappy king of the warlike Persians. The base parsimony of the Persian king is a great cause of strife. In old age men are weak. The kings of great cities are honourable. The ships of war of the Athenians are great. O brave king. Parsimony is a vice of old age. The great king is an enemy to the Athenians. A friend to the kings. The king's parsimony is great. O great city. The happy city of the honourable king. The evils of old

age. They are citizens of one great city. The greatness of the violence of the man. The whole city.

C. The possession of wives. With regard to the morals and customs of the people. The founding of temples and sacrifices, and other services of the gods, and spirits, and heroes. There are skilful braziers in the city. Great is the power of a poet. Manliness is a preservation (from) danger (gen.). The useful power of the dyer. The Persian cavalry. By no other penalty. The obtaining wages is the reward of the artizan. Ambition is a disgrace.

#### D. Vocabulary.

<i>ἄλγος</i> ( <i>ἀλγε</i> ), grief, pain.	m.	f.	n.
<i>τέρψις</i> ( <i>τερψε</i> ), f. pleasure.	<i>ἄγι-ος</i> ,	-α,	-ον (adj.), holy.
<i>πρέσβυς</i> ( <i>πρεσβε</i> ), old man.	m.	f.	n.
<i>ἱερεὺς</i> ( <i>ιερε</i> ), priest.	<i>κλειν-ός</i> ,	-ή,	-όν (adj.), famous.
<i>πειθῶ</i> ( <i>πειθο</i> ), persuasion.	m.	f.	n.
<i>γέρας</i> ( <i>γερα</i> ), reward.	<i>ὀξύς</i> ( <i>οξε</i> ),	<i>ὀξεῖ-α</i> ,	<i>ὀξύ</i> ( <i>οξε</i> )
<i>ἔθνος</i> ( <i>έθνε</i> ), nation.	(adj.),	sharp.	
<i>ξίφος</i> ( <i>ξιφε</i> ), sword.	<i>χρησιμ-</i>	-ς,	-όν (adj.), useful.
<i>ρήτωρ</i> ( <i>ρητορ</i> ), orator.			

#### E. Translate into Greek.

The priest is a good old man. Great is the pleasure of a reward. The nation of the Athenians is great. The sword is sharp. The pleasure of virtue is a great reward. A good king is a friend to holy priests. The grief of the Persian nation is sharp. The virtue of her (the) children is a good mother's joy. Persuasion is the useful art of a good orator. The holy nation is happy. The old age of a good priest is honourable. O famous orator. O holy old man. O great nation. O excellent priest.

## F. Vocabulary.

<i>ἵχνος</i> ( <i>ιχνε</i> ), track.	<sup>m.f.</sup> <i>πλήρης</i> , <sup>n.</sup> <i>πλήρης</i> ( <i>πληρε</i> ) (adj.), full.
<i>ἔως</i> ( <i>έο</i> ), dawn.	<i>φύλαξ</i> ( <i>φυλακ</i> ), watchman.
<i>φᾶρος</i> ( <i>φαρε</i> ), n. robe,	<i>ἔκπωμα</i> ( <i>έκπωματ</i> ), cup.
<i>κρατήρ</i> ( <i>κρατηρ</i> ), m. goblet.	<i>χρῦσε-ος -α -ον</i> (adj.), golden.
<i>γεραι-ός -ά -όν</i> (adj.), aged.	<i>δειν-ός -ή -όν</i> (adj.), terrible.
<i>ἄκρ-ος</i> , top.	<i>λευκ-ός -ή -όν</i> (adj.), white.
<i>πούς</i> ( <i>ποδ</i> ), m. foot.	

## G. Translate into Greek :

A plain track. The contest is terrible. White robes are beautiful. The watchman of the city is faithful. The golden goblet is full of wine. O beautiful dawn. On tip-toe (top toes, dat.). The golden cups belong to (are) the great king (gen.). The city is full of faithful watchmen. The golden robes of the priests are beautiful. The reward of the famous orator is great. O aged priest.

## VII. Adjectives.

i. Adjectives are declined like Substantives, and are divided into three classes, according as they have three, two, or one termination for their three genders.

A. Class A has Masc. term., Fem. term., and Neuter term. as follows :—

	mas.	fem.	neu.	Examples.
I. (a)	<i>ος</i> impure	<i>η</i>	<i>ον</i>	<i>καλός -ή -όν.</i>
(b)	<i>ος</i> pure, or <i>ρος</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>ον</i>	<i>τίμι -ος -α -ον.</i>
II. (a)	<i>ας</i> ( <i>αν</i> )	<i>αινα</i>	<i>αν</i> ( <i>αν</i> )	<i>μέλ-ας</i> and <i>τάλ-ας</i> only.
(b)	<i>ας</i> ( <i>αντ</i> )	<i>ασα</i>	<i>αν</i> ( <i>αν</i> )	<i>πᾶς, τύψας,</i> <i>στάς.</i>

	mas.	fem.	neu.	Examples.
III.	<i>εις (εντ)</i>	<i>εσσα</i>	<i>εν (εντ)</i>	<i>χαρί-εις (χαρι-εντ)</i> .
IV.	<i>ην (εν)</i>	<i>εωα</i>	<i>εν (εν)</i>	<i>τέρ-ην (τερεν)</i> .
V.	<i>υς (ε)</i>	<i>εια</i>	<i>υ (ε)</i>	<i>όξ-ύς (οξε)</i> .
VI.	<i>ων (οντ)</i>	<i>ουσα</i>	<i>ον (οντ)</i>	<i>έκ-ών (έκοντ)</i> .

*Obs.* *μέγας* and *πολύς* form their Nom. and Acc. Sing. in Mas. and Neu. thus:—

	m.	n.	m.	n.
N.	<i>μέγας,</i>	<i>μέγα.</i>	<i>πολύς,</i>	<i>πολύ.</i>
Acc.	<i>μέγαν,</i>	<i>μέγα.</i>	<i>πολύν,</i>	<i>πολύ.</i>

All other cases formed from *μεγαλ-ος -η -ον*, and *πολλ-ος -η -ον*.

B. Class B has one term. for Mas. and Fem., and one for Neuter.

	m.f.	n.	Examples.
I.	<i>ος</i>	<i>ον</i>	All compounds and many words in <i>ιμος</i> .
II.	<i>ων (ον)</i>	<i>ον (ον)</i>	<i>εὔδαιμων, n. -ον.</i>
III.	<i>ης (ε)</i>	<i>ες (ε)</i>	<i>πλήρης, n. -ες.</i>
IV.	<i>ην (εν)</i>	<i>εν (εν)</i>	<i>ἄρσην, n. -εν.</i>
V.	<i>ις (ιτ)</i>	<i>ι (ιτ)</i>	<i>εὔπολις, n. -ι.</i>
VI.	<i>ως</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ἴλε-ως, n. -ων.</i>
VII.	<i>υς (ε)</i>	<i>υ (ε)</i>	<i>δίπηχυς, n. -υ.</i>

c. Class C has only one term. for Mas. Fem. and Neuter, as *μάκαρ (μακαρ)*, *πένης (πενητ)*.

## ii. Comparison of Adjectives.

The Comparative ending is *τερος*, the Superlative is *τατος*.

A. Adjectives in *ος* throw away *ς* before these endings, and lengthen *ο* into *ω*, if the preceding syllable be short.

B. Adjectives in *ης*, *εις*, change these into *ες*.

C. Adjectives in *ας* add *τερος*, *τατος*, to the root.

D. Adjectives in *υς* drop the *ς*.

E. Adjectives in *ων* insert *εσ* between the root and *τερος*, *τατος*.

F. Adjectives in *υς* and *ρος* sometimes form the Comp. and Sup. by dropping *υς* or *ρος* and adding *ων*, *ιστος*.

G. Form the Comp. and Sup. degrees of—

*τάλας*, *ὄξύς*, *τιμήεις*, *ἄθροος*, *ἰσχυρος*, *δυσδαίμων*, *βραχύς*, *χρήσιμος*, *πλήρης*, *τλήμων*, *μόνος*, *ἔχθρος*, *χαρίεις*, *αἰπύς*, *παλαιός*, *χαλεπός*, *νιφόεις*, *οἰκτίρων*, *πιθανός*, *γλυκύς*, *μνήμων*, *δυστύχης*.

H. Translate into Greek :

A most wretched man. There is not a more handsome and more unfortunate woman. The house is very full. The road is more difficult but shorter. No one is more persuasive. Honey is very sweet. Virtue is more useful than vice. He is most compassionate. The most ancient things are most honorable. He is the strongest of (the) men. A very crowded house.

## i. Irregular comparison.

	Comp.	Sup.
ἀγαθός, good.	ἀμείνων.	ἄριστος, κράτισ- τος.
κακός, bad.	κακίων.	κύκιστος.
πολύς, much.	πλέον, πλείων.	πλείστος.
μέγας, great.	μείζων.	μέγιστος.
καλός, beautiful.	καλλίων.	κάλλιστος.
μικρός, small.	μείων, ἥσων.	μείστος, ἥκιστος.
ταχύς, quick.	θάσσω.	τάχιστος.
βραδύς, slow.	βράσσω.	βάρδιστος.
	But more commonly	βραδύτερος. βραδύτατος.
ἀλγεινός, painful.	{ ἀλγίων, ἀλγεινότερος.	ἀλγιστος, ἀλγεινότατος.
ὑψηλός, high.	ὑψίων.	ὑψιστος.
ῥάδιος, easy.	ῥάων.	ῥᾶστος.

## iii. Numeral Adjectives.

A. Cardinal, expressing how many.

B. Ordinal, expressing in what rank.

1.	εἷς	πρῶτ-ος -ή -ον.
2.	δύο	δεύτερ-ος -α -ον.
3.	τρῆς	τρίτ-ος -η -ον.
4.	τέσσαρες	τέταρτ-ος -η -ον.

Sing. N.	<sup>m.</sup> εἷς (εν),	<sup>f.</sup> μία,	<sup>n.</sup> ἓν.	δύο thus:—
	ἑνός,	μίας,	ἑνός.	Dual, N. A. δύο.
	&c.	&c.		G. D. δυοῖν.

and the compounds οὐδείς,  
μηδείς.

*τρεις* and *τέσσαρες* are of two terminations :—

<sup>m.f.</sup> *τρεις*, <sup>n.</sup> *τρία* (*τρι*) in Acc. contracts *-ας* into *εις*.  
<sup>m.f.</sup> *τέσσαρες*, <sup>n.</sup> *τέσσαρα* (*τεσσαρ*).

### VIII. Of Pronouns.

Pronouns are partly Substantives, partly Adjectives.

i. Substantive Pronouns are of three kinds : Personal, Reflexive, Reciprocal.

A. Personal Pronouns are *ἐγώ*, I ; *σύ*, thou ; *ὁ*, he ; and are thus declined :—

Sing. N.	<i>ἐγώ</i>	<i>συ</i>	( <i>ὄ</i> )
G.	<i>ἐμοῦ, μου</i>	<i>σοῦ</i>	<i>οῦ</i>
D.	<i>ἐμοῖ, μοῖ</i>	<i>σοί</i>	<i>οἰ</i>
A.	<i>ἐμέ, μέ</i>	<i>σέ</i>	<i>ἔ</i>
Dual			
N. A. V.	<i>νώ</i>	<i>σφωί, σφώ</i>	<i>σφωέ</i>
G. D.	<i>νωίν, νῶν</i>	<i>σφωίν, σφῶν</i>	<i>σφωίν</i>
Plural N.	<i>ἡμεῖς</i>	<i>ὕμεῖς</i>	<i>σφεῖς, σφέα</i> <sup>n.</sup>
	<i>ἡμῶν</i>	<i>ὕμῶν</i>	<i>σφῶν</i>
	<i>ἡμῖν</i>	<i>ὕμῖν</i>	<i>σφίσι</i>
	<i>ἡμᾶς</i>	<i>ὕμᾶς</i>	<i>σφᾶς, σφέα</i>

B. The Reflexive Pronouns are so called because they *bend back* the action on the doer of it, as : The boy loves *himself*.

The Greeks say, I self, for I myself.

The Greek for self is *αὐτός*. Thus *ἐγὼ αὐτός* is I myself.

In the Gen. Dat. and Acc. Sing. of the 1st and 2d Personal Pronouns, the Personal Pronouns coalesce thus: *ἐμᾶντοῦ* for *ἐμοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *σεαυτῶ* for *σοὶ αὐτῶ*.

The Nom. in all numbers of the 3d Pers. Reflexive Pronoun is supplied from *αὐτ-ός*, thus: *αὐτός -ή -ό*, he, she, it-self. Dual, *αὐτ-ώ -ά -ώ*. Plur. *αὐτ-οί -αί -ά*, they themselves.

The oblique cases prefix *ἐ*, thus: *ἐαυτοῦ -ῆς -οῦ*, of himself, &c. ; *ἐαυτῶν*, of themselves, &c.

*Note.*—The oblique cases of *αὐτός* supply the 3d Pers.

Pronoun, and *αὐτος* is used for the Nom. if it is emphatic.

c. The Reciprocal Pronoun is so called because it expresses that each of two parties performs on the other the action expressed by the verb. The English Pronoun is 'one another,' or 'each other.' Of course it cannot have a Nom. or a Sing. number.

Dual G. D. *ἀλλήλ-οιν -αιν -οιν*.

Plur. G. *ἀλλήλ-ων*, &c.

ii. Adjective Pronouns are of five classes, Possessive, Relative, Indefinite, Interrogative, Demonstrative.

A. Possessives state to which person a thing belongs: *ἐμ-ός -ή -όν*, 'my ;' *σ-ός -ή -όν*, 'thy ;' *ἡμέτερ-ος -α -ον*, 'our ;' *ὑμέτερ-ος -α -ον*, 'your.' *αὐτ-οῦ -ῆς -οῦ* is used for 'his,' 'hers,' 'its ;' and *αὐτῶν* for 'their.'

B. Relative, so called because it relates to a person or thing mentioned before, as: *ὅς, ἧ, ὅ*, 'who.'



C. Indefinite: <sup>m.f.</sup> <sup>n.</sup> *τις, τι (τιν)*, 'somebody,' 'anybody;'  
*δεῖνα*, 'a certain man.' *ὅστις*, 'whosoever,' is declined  
 by combining the declensions of *ὅς* and *τις*.

D. Interrogative: <sup>m.f.</sup> <sup>n.</sup> *τίς, τί (τιν)*, is used as interro-  
 gative, 'who?' or 'what?' when it has an accent over  
 it. Other interrogatives are: *πόσος*, 'how great?'  
*ποῖος*, 'of what kind?' *πότερος*, 'which' (of two)?

E. Demonstrative, so called because they point out:  
*οὗτος, ὅδε*, 'this;'  
*ἐκεῖνος -η -ο*, 'that.' *οὗτος* is  
 declined as if from *τούτος, ταύτη, τούτο*, except in  
 the Nom. Mas. and Fem. Sing. and Plur. where  
 τ is softened into an aspirate, *οὔτος, αὐτή*; Plural,  
*οὔτοι, αὐταί*. Neu. Plur. Nom. and Acc. is *ταῦτα*;  
 and Gen. Plur. is *τούτων* throughout.

#### IX. Of the Verb.

i. Verbs are conjugated in Greek as in Latin by  
 adding syllables to the Root to express the *moods*,  
*tenses*, and *persons*. Thus in English, in the words  
 'speakest,' 'speaketh,' 'est,' 'eth,' are added to 'speak'  
 to indicate the 2d and 3d Pers. Sing. of the Indi-  
 cative Mood.

ii. There are three Voices.

A. The *Active*, which expresses *action*, as: *τύπτω*,  
 I strike.

B. The *Passive*, which expresses *suffering*, as:  
*τύπτομαι*, I am struck.

C. The *Middle*, which expresses doing an action to  
 or for oneself, or getting it done, as: *τύπτομαι*, I  
 strike myself.

Deponent Verbs have a Passive form, but an Active meaning.

iii. There are five Moods.

A. The *Indicative* simply declares, or speaks of an action as simply performed, as : *τύπτ-ω*, I strike.

B. The *Imperative* commands, as : *τύπτ-ε*, strike.

C. The *Subjunctive* expresses duty, and is also used in dependent sentences with *present* or *future* time.

D. The *Optative* expresses a wish, and is also used in dependent sentences with *past* time.

E. The *Infinitive* (unlimited) simply expresses the action of the verb, without any limit of the person performing the action, as : *τύπτ-ειν*, to strike.

F. *Participles* are *Verbal Adjectives*, partaking of the nature of both Verbs and Adjectives, for they qualify Substantives and are declined like Adjectives, and express action as Verbs, as : *τύπτ-ων*, striking.

*Obs.* The Infinitive may be considered as the *Substantive* Mood. The Participles may be considered as the *Adjective* Mood.

iv. Tenses.

Verbs have six Tenses, of which three are called *Primary*, because the others are derived from them ; and three *Historical*, because they are used in narrating past events.

A. Primary Tenses relate to *Present* and *Future* time, and are called—

I. Present : *τύπτ-ω*, I strike.

II. Perfect : *τέτυφ-α*, I have struck.

III. Future : *τύψ-ω*, I shall strike.

B. *Historical* Tenses relate to *Past* time, and are called—

IV. Imperfect : ἔ-τυπτο-ν, I was striking.

V. Pluperfect : ἐ-τετύφε-ιν, I had struck.

VI. Aorist (Indefinite) : ἔ-τυψ-α, I struck.

*Obs.* i. Tenses denote the *Time* and the *State* of an action. Time may be Present, Future, Past. State may be Complete, Incomplete, Indefinite. There might thus be nine tenses by combining each of the Times with each of the States ; viz. :—

	Present.	Past.	Future.
Complete.	I have struck.	I had struck.	I shall have struck.
Incomplete.	I am striking.	I was striking.	I shall be striking.
Indefinite.	I strike.	I struck.	I shall strike.

The six Tenses in Greek are the following combinations.

Present,	τύπτω,	is the Present-Indefinite, I strike, or the Present-Incomplete, I am striking.
Perfect,	τέτυφα,	is the Present-Complete, I have struck.
Future,	τύψω,	is the Future-Indefinite, I shall strike, or the Future-Incomplete, I shall be striking.
Imperfect,	ἔτυπτον,	is the Past-Incomplete, I was striking.
Pluperfect,	ἐτετύφευ,	is the Past-Complete, I had struck.
Aorist,	ἔτυψα,	is the Past-Indefinite, I struck.

When a Perf. has a Pres. signification, a Fut. is sometimes formed from it by changing *μαι* into *σομαι*. Thus :—

*κτάομαι*, I acquire ; Fut. *κτήσομαι*, I shall acquire ; Perf. *κέκτημαι*, I have acquired, (and therefore) I possess ; Paulo-Post-Future, *κέκτησομαι*, I shall possess.

This is generally called the Paulo-Post-Future.

So, *γράφω*, I write ; Perf. Pass. *γέγραμμαι*, I have been written ; (and therefore) I am enrolled ; Paulo-Post-Future, *γεγράψομαι*, I shall be enrolled.

*Obs.* ii. The Aorist in all voices, the Perf. in the Active, and the Future in the Passive, have two forms, called First and Second.

These are not two tenses, but only two forms of the same tense ; and it is very seldom that both forms exist in the same verb. Experience only teaches us which form any verb uses.

#### v. Numbers and Persons.

Verbs have three Numbers, Singular, Dual, and Plural ; and in each number three Persons, First, Second, and Third.

#### vi. Augment.

In the Historical Tenses of the Indicative Mood, all verbs take an augment or increase. Augment is either Syllabic or Temporal.

Verbs that begin with a consonant prefix *ε*, *i.e.* the Syllabic Augment. If a word begins with *ρ*, *ρ* is doubled. Verbs that begin with a short vowel, lengthen it, that is, take Temporal Augment.

The Diphthongs *ει*, *ευ*, *ου* are not augmented.

Some verbs beginning with  $\epsilon$  lengthen it into  $\epsilon\iota$ , as:  $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega\upsilon$ ;  $\epsilon\acute{\chi}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\omega\upsilon$ ;  $\epsilon\acute{\sigma}\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\iota$ ;  $\epsilon\acute{\pi}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega\upsilon$ .

Some verbs beginning with a vowel take the Syllabic, as :

$\acute{\alpha}\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\zeta\alpha$  or  $\acute{\eta}\zeta\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\gamma\alpha$ .

$\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , am taken,  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\upsilon$  or  $\acute{\eta}\lambda\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha$  or  $\acute{\eta}\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha$ .

$\acute{\delta}\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$  has a double Augment,  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\rho\omega\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$ . So  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega$ .

Verbs compounded with a preposition take Augment and Reduplication in the middle, between the verb and prep. Prepositions that end in a vowel (except  $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\pi\rho\acute{\delta}$ ) lose it before the vowel of the Augment.  $\pi\rho\omicron\text{-}\epsilon$  is sometimes contracted into  $\pi\rho\upsilon$ .

Augment  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\rho$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\iota\rho$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\iota}\zeta$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\omega}}\phi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\zeta$ ,  $\sigma\kappa\alpha\pi\tau$ ,  $\acute{\delta}\rho\upsilon\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\upsilon}}\phi\alpha\iota\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\upsilon\zeta\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}\pi\iota\text{-}\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\text{-}\phi\rho\upsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\text{-}\phi\epsilon\rho$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\omicron}}\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\delta\omicron\mu\epsilon$ .

#### vii. Reduplication.

The Reduplication is prefixed to the Perfect Tense and its derivatives in all voices. It consists in prefixing to the Root a syllable composed of the first letter of the Root with  $\epsilon$ . If the verb begins with an aspirate the kindred soft is used.

Verbs that begin with  $\rho$ ,  $\gamma\upsilon$ , two non-liquid consonants, a double letter, a vowel, or a diphthong, take the Augment for the Reduplication.

Some verbs beginning with  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\omicron$ , take the first two letters of the verb besides the usual Reduplication. This is called Attic Reduplication. As:  $\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\kappa\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\kappa\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\alpha$ ;  $\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\gamma\omega$ ,  $\acute{\acute{\alpha}}\gamma\acute{\eta}\sigma\chi\alpha$ , 2d Aor.  $\acute{\acute{\eta}}\gamma\alpha\gamma\omega\upsilon$ , where Augment is transferred to the beginning.

Reduplicate the roots given above (vi).

viii. Verbs are divided into two classes with regard to their form: called verbs in  $\omega$ , and verbs in  $\mu\iota$ , according to the ending of the 1st Pers. Pres. Ind.

I. Verbs in  $\omega$ .

## ix. Root.

There are sometimes two forms of the Root, one a longer one, found in the Present, called the Present Root. The other a shorter form, which may be obtained from the Present Root by throwing away the second of two consonants, or the second vowel of a diphthong; or by changing a long vowel into its kindred short one.

*Note.*— $\eta$  is generally the long vowel of  $a$ .

The Short Root of  $\epsilon\iota$  in the first three Conj. is  $\iota$ , in the fourth  $\epsilon$ .

Verbs that have this Short Root for the Present Root have no 2d Aor. Act. or Mid. for these would be the same as the Imperfect; but they have a 2d Aor. Pass.

Give the Short Root of the following:  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$ ,  $\phi\alpha\iota\nu$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$  (i.),  $\kappa\rho\upsilon\pi\tau$  ( $\beta\delta$ ),  $\psi\alpha\lambda\lambda$ ,  $\tau\eta\kappa$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\nu\gamma$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\mu\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\rho$ .

## x. Conjugations and their Characteristics.

The Characteristic is the last letter of the Root, or that letter which immediately precedes  $\omega$  or  $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  in the Present. But,

in  $\pi\tau$  the characteristic is  $\pi$ .

in  $\zeta$  „ „  $\delta$ , sometimes a guttural.

in  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$  „ „  $\gamma$ , very rarely a dental.

Verbs are divided into five Conjugations.

1st Conj. consists of verbs whose Root ends in a Labial or  $\pi\tau$ .

2d Conj. consists of verbs whose Root ends in a Guttural or  $\sigma\sigma$  or  $\tau\tau$ .

3d Conj. consists of verbs whose Root ends in a Lingual or ζ.

4th Conj. consists of verbs whose Root ends in a Liquid.

5th Conj. consists of verbs whose Root ends in a vowel or diphthong. If the root ends in *a*, *e*, *o*, this vowel contracts with the person-ending in the Pres. and Imp.

*Obs.* Roots in ζ, signifying to utter a sound, are of Conj. 2, as φεύζω (φευγ).

The consonants are euphonically changed before τ, θ, σ, μ, as follows, viz. :—

	τ	θ	σ	μ	
Labial . . .	π	φ	ψ	μ	ν becomes μ or ς before a Labial.
Guttural . .	κ	χ	ξ	γ	” ” γ ” Guttural.
Lingual . .	σ	σ	σ	σ	” is assimilated before a Liquid.
					” is generally lost before σ or ζ.

xi. FORMATION OF TENSES, *i.e.* of the 1st Pers. Sing. of the Ind.

*Obs.* i. Conj. 4 forms its tenses, except Pres. and Imp. from the Short Root.

*Obs.* ii. Contract verbs (Conj. 5) lengthen *a* impure and *e* into η, *a* pure or after ρ into α, *o* into ω, before forming any tenses except Pres. and Imp.

*Pres., Act. Pass. Mid.*—The Present is formed from the Present Root by adding ω in the Act., ομαι in the Pass. and Mid.

*Imp., Act. Pass. Mid.*—The Imperfect is formed from the Present Root by prefixing the Augment, and adding ον in the Act., ομην in the Pass. and Mid.

*Fut., Act. Mid.*—The Future is formed from the Present Root by adding  $\sigma\omega$  in the Act.,  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  in the Middle

In the 3d Conj. drop the Characteristic.

In the 4th (or Liquid) Conj. the Future is formed from the Short Root by adding  $\hat{\omega}$  ( $\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\omega$ ) circumflex in the Act.,  $\sigma\hat{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$  ( $\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ) in the Middle; *i.e.* this Conj. connects the Pers. Affix by vowel  $\epsilon$ , then  $\sigma$  is elided, and  $\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  are contracted into  $\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\sigma\hat{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

The *Attic Future* is formed by dropping the  $\sigma$  in the Fut. of Hyperdissyllabic Verbs in  $\zeta\omega$ , and contracting the vowels.

*Ex.* Form the Pres. and Imp. Act. Mid. and Pass., the Fut. Act. and Mid. of the following roots:  $\tau\iota$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$ ,  $\tau\rho\iota\beta$ ,  $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon$ ,  $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau$ ,  $\phi\alpha\iota\nu$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\mu\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\lambda$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\delta$ ,  $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omicron$ ,  $\tau\iota\mu\alpha$ ,  $\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\delta\omicron\kappa\iota\mu\alpha\zeta$ ,  $\delta\iota\omega\kappa$ ,  $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\kappa\rho\iota\nu$ ,  $\pi\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\lambda\gamma$ ,  $\mu\epsilon\nu$ .

*1st. Aor., Act. Mid.*—The 1st Aorist is formed from the Future Active, by prefixing the Augment and changing  $\omega$  into  $\alpha$  in Act.,  $\alpha\mu\eta\nu$  in Mid.

The 4th Conj. lengthens the vowel of the Root  $\alpha$  pure or after  $\rho$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ , and changes impure  $\alpha$  into  $\eta$ ,  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ .

*1st Perf. Act.*—The Perfect Active is formed from the Present Root (but in Conj. 4 from Short Root), by prefixing the Reduplication and adding  $\alpha$ .

In Conj. 1 and 2, aspirate the Characteristic.

In Conj. 3, drop the Characteristic and add  $\kappa$  to the Root.

In Conj. 4 and 5 add  $\kappa$  to the Root.

*Obs.* Mute verbs, especially dissyllables with  $\epsilon$  in Root, generally change it into  $\omicron$ .



Liquid verbs with  $\epsilon$  in Root change it into  $\alpha$  in the Perf. Act. and Pass. and *derived tenses*.

*2d Perf. Act.*—The 2d Perf. Act. is formed from the Present Root, by prefixing the Reduplication and adding  $\alpha$ .

If the vowel of the Root be  $\alpha$  impure, it becomes  $\eta$ .

If           "           "            $\iota$            "            $\omicron\iota$ .

If           "           "            $\epsilon$            "            $\omicron$ .

*1st and 2d Plup. Act.*—The Pluperfect Active is formed from the Perf. by prefixing the Reduplication and changing  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

*Ex.* Form the 1st Aor. Act. and Mid., and the Perf. and Plup. of the above verbs, and also of  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ ,  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\rho$ ,  $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ ,  $\beta\alpha$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\rho$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\mu\pi$ ,  $\tau\rho\epsilon\pi$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\kappa$ ,  $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ ,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\gamma$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota\nu$ ,  $\pi\iota\alpha\iota\nu$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda$ ,  $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\alpha\iota\nu$ ,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda$ .

*2d Aor., Act. Pass. Mid.*—The 2d Aorist is formed from the Short Root by prefixing the Augment and adding  $\omicron\nu$  in the Act.,  $\omicron\mu\eta\nu$  in the Mid.,  $\eta\nu$  in the Pass.

Impure verbs with  $\epsilon$  in Root change it into  $\alpha$  in 2d Aor.

*2d Fut. Pass.*—The 2d Future Passive is formed from the 2d Aorist Passive by dropping the Augment, and changing  $\eta\nu$  into  $\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

*Ex.* Form 2d Aor., Act. Pass. Mid., and 2d Fut. Pass. of the above Roots.

*Perf. Pass.*—The Perfect Passive is formed from the Present Root by prefixing the Reduplication and adding  $\mu\upsilon\iota$ . An impure labial is dropped.

In Conj. 5 the Short Characteristic, if retained, is strengthened by  $\sigma$ .

*Plup. Pass.*—The Plup. Pass. is formed from the Perf. Pass. by prefixing the Augment, and changing  $\muαι$  into  $\muην$ .

Form Perf. and Plup. Pass. of the above Roots, and of  $\tauελε$ ,  $\tauιμα$ ,  $\thetaαλπ$ ,  $γραφ$ .

*Paulo-post Fut.*—The Paulo-post Future is formed from the Perf. Pass. by changing  $\muαι$  into  $σομαι$ .

*1st Aor. Pass.*—The 1st Aorist Passive is formed from the Root by prefixing the Augment and adding  $\thetaην$ .

See Table, p. 30, for the euphonic changes of the consonants.

*1st Fut. Pass.*—The 1st Future Passive is formed from the Root by adding  $\thetaησομαι$ .

*Obs.* Any change made in the vowel of the root in Perf. Pass. must also be made in 1st Aor. and 1st Fut. Pass.

Form Fut. Perf., 1st Aor., and 1st Fut. Pass. of the above Roots.

*Obs.* Whenever a Monosyllabic Root begins and ends with an aspirate, the first aspiration is dropped when the last can be retained, but appears when the last disappears, as

( $\acute{\epsilon}\chi$ )  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ , f.  $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ , p.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\etaκα$ , 2d aor.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\omicron\nu$ .  
 ( $\thetaαφ$ )  $\thetaάπτω$ , f.  $\thetaάψω$ , p.  $\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\thetaαφα$ , p.p.  $\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\thetaαμμαι$ , 2d a.p.  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\tau}\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\nu$ .  
 ( $\thetaρεφ$ )  $\acute{\tau}\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$ , f.  $\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\psi\omega$ , p.  $\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rhoοφα$ , p.p.  $\acute{\tau}\acute{\epsilon}\thetaραμμαι$ , 2d a.p.  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\tau}\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\nu$ .  
 ( $\thetaρεχ$ )  $\acute{\tau}\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ , f.  $\theta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\xiομαι$ ; so  $\theta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$  ( $\thetaρυφ$ ),  $\acute{\tau}\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omega$  ( $\thetaυφ$ ).

## xii. Paradigms.

The following table shows how to find other moods from the Indicative. It gives the ending of the 2d pers. of the Imperat., the 1st pers. of the Subj. and Opt., the Inf., and the Nom. Sing. Masc. of the Part.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunct.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Active.	Pres.            τῦπτ-ω Imp.            ἔ-τυπτ-ου Fut.            τῦψ-ω 1 Aor.          ἔ-τυψ-α 2 Aor.          ἔ-τυπ-ου 1 & 2 Perf.    { τέ-τυφ } α { τέ-τυπ } α 1 & 2 Plup.    { ἔ-τε-τύφ } -εω { ἔ-τε-τύπ } -εω	-ε (-ε-θι) -ου (-α-θι) -ε (-ε-θι) -ε (-ε-θι)	-ω -ω -ω -ω	-οι-μα -οι-μα -οι-μα -οι-μα -οι-μα	-εω -εω -αι -εω -ε-ναι	-ων (-οντ) -ων (-οντ) -αις (αιτς) -ων (-οντ) -ως (-οντ)
Passive.	Perf.            τέ-τυμ-μαι Plup.            ἔ-τε-τύμ-μην Pres.            τύπτ-ο-μαι Imp.            ἔ-τυπτ-ο-μην 1 & 2 Fut.    τυφθήσ } ο-μαι τυπθήσ } ο-μαι & Fut. Perf. { τε-τύψ } ο-μαι { ἔ-τύφ } ο-μαι 1 & 2 Aor.    { ἔ-τύπ } ο-μαι	-σο -ου (-ε-σο) -η-θι	-μενος ᾧ -ομαι -ω	-μενος εἴην -οι-μην -οι-μην -εω-ν	-σθαι -ε-σθαι -ε-σθαι -η-ναι	-μενος ο-μενοι ο-μενος -εις (-ε-πτες)
Middle.	Fut.            τῦψ-ο-μαι 1 Aor.          ἔ-τυψ-έ-μην 2 Aor.          ἔ-τυπ-ο-μην	-αι (-α-σο) -ου (-ε-σο)	-ω-μαι -ω-μαι	-οι-μην -αι-μην -οι-μην	-ε-σθαι -α-σθαι -ε-σθαι	ο-μενος α-μενοι ο-μενος

Write out the paradigm of a verb of each conj.  
γράφ-ω, πλέκ-ω, πείθ-ω, φαίν-ω, τί-ω.

xiii. Person-endings.

A. Active.

INDICATIVE MOOD.									
	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	
Pres. & Fut. Imp. & 2 Aor. Perf. (Prim.) 1 Aor. (Hi.t.) Plup.	-ω	-εις	-ει	-ε-τον	-ε-των	-ο-μεν	-ε-τε	-ουσι (-υσι).	
	-ο-ν	-ε-ς	-ε	-ε-την	-ε-των	-ο-μεν	-ε-τε	-ο-ν.	
	-α	-α-ς	-ε	{ -α-τον	{ -α-των	{ -α-μεν	{ -α-τε	{ -α-σι (α-ρσι).	
	-ει-ν	-ει-ς	-ει	-ει-την	-ει-των	-ει-μεν	-ει-τε	-ει-σαν (οι ε-σαν).	
IMPERATIVE.									
Tenses.		-ε (-ε-θι)	-ε-τω	-ε-τον	-ε-των		-ε-τε	-ε-τωσαν (οι ο-ρωσ).	
1 Aor.		-ον (-α-θι)	-α-τω	-α-τον	-α-των		-α-τε	-α-τωσαν (οι α-ρωσ).	
SUBJUNCTIVE.									
All Tenses.	-ω	-ης	-η	-η-τον	-η-των	-ω-μεν	-η-τε	-ω-σι.	
OPTATIVE.									
Tenses.	-οι-μι	-οι-ς	-οι	-οι-την	-οι-των	-οι-μεν	-οι-τε	-οι-εν.	
1 Aor.	-αι-μι	-αι-ς	-αι	-αι-την	-αι-των	-αι-μεν	-αι-τε	-αι-εν.	
PARTICIPLES.									
Pres. Fut. 2 Aor.		-ειν	-ων,	-ων,	-ουσα,			-ον (οντ).	
Perf.		-εναι	-ως,	-ως,	-υια,			-ος (στ).	
1 Aor.		-αι	-ας,	-ας,	-ασα,			-αν (ωντ).	

## B. Passive and Middle.

INDICATIVE.	Singular.		
	1	2	3
Perf. P. & M.	-μαι	-σαι	-ται
Pres. & Fut. P. & M. } & Fut. Perf. } (Subj. Mood.)	-ο-μαι	-η (-ε-σαι)	-ε-ται
Plup. P. & M.	-ω-μαι	-η (η-σαι)	-η-ται
Imp. P. & M. } & 2 Aor. M. }	-μην	-σο	-το
1 Aor. M.	-ο-μην	-ου (-ε-σο)	-ε-το
(Optat. Mood.)	-α-μην	-ω (-α-σο)	-α-το
1 & 2 Aor. P.	-οι-μην	-οι-ο (οι-σο)	-οι-το
	-η-ν	-η-ς	-η
IMPERATIVE.			
Perf.		-σο	-σθω
Pres. 2 Aor. M.		-ου (-ε-σο)	-ε-σθω
1 Aor. M.		-αι (α-σο)	-α-σθω
1 & 2 Aor. P.		-η-θι	-η-τω
SUBJUNCTIVE.			
Tenses.	-ω-μαι	-η (η-σαι) ;	-η-ται
1 & 2 Aor. P.	-ω	-η-ς	-η
OPTATIVE.			
Pres. Fut. 2 Aor. M.	-οι-μην	-οι-ο (-οι-σο)	-οι-το
1 Aor. M.	{-αι-μην	-αι-ο (-αι-σο)	-αι-το
1 & 2 Aor. P.	-ειη-ν	-ειη-ς	-ειη
INFINITIVE.			
Perf.			-σθαι
Pres., Fut., 2 Aor. M.			-ε-σθαι
1 Aor. M.			-α-σθαι
1 & 2 Aor. P.			-η-ναι

Labials and Gutturals drop  $\sigma$  before  $\theta$ , as  $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\kappa\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\alpha\iota$ .

Dual.			Plural.		
1	2	3	1	2	3
-μεθον	-σθον	-σθον	-μεθα	-σθε	-νται
-ο-μεθον	-ε-σθον	-ε-σθον	-ο-μεθα	-ε-σθε	-ο-νται.
-ω-μεθον	-η-σθον	-η-σθον	-ω-μεθα	-η-σθε	-ω-νται.
-μεθον	-σθην	-σθην	-μεθα	-σθε	-ντο.
-ο-μεθον	-ε-σθην	-ε-σθην	-ο-μεθα	-ε-σθε	-ο-ντο.
-α-μεθον	-α-σθην	-α-σθην	-α-μεθα	-α-σθε	-α-ντο.
-οι-μεθον	-οι-σθην	-οι-σθην	-οι-μεθα	-οι-σθε	-οι-ντο.
	-η-την	-η-την	-η-μεν	-η-τε	-η-σαν.
	-σθον	-σθων		-σθε	-σθωσαν.
	-ε-σθον	-ε-σθων		-ε-σθε	-ε-σθωσαν.
	-α-σθον	-α-σθων		-α-σθε	-α-σθωσαν.
	-η-τον	-η-των		-η-τε	-η-τωσαν.
-ω-μεθον	-η-σθον	-η-σθον	-ω-μεθα	-η-σθε	-ω-νται.
	-η-τον	-η-τον	-ω-μεν	-η-τε	-ω-σι.
-οι-μεθον	-οι-σθην	-οι-σθην	-οι-μεθα	-οι-σθε	-οι-ντο.
-αι-μεθον	-αι-σθην	-αι-σθην	-αι-μεθα	-αι-σθε	-αι-ντο.
	-ειη-την	-ειη-την	-ειη-μεν	-ειη-τε	-ειη-σαν.

**PARTICIPLES.**

-μενος,	-μενη,	-μενον.
-ο-μενος,	-ο-μενη,	-ο-μενον.
-α-μενος,	-α-μενη,	-α-μενον.
-εις (ε-ντς),	-εισα (ε-ντσα),	-εν.

See Table, p. 30, for the euphonic changes of the consonants.

xiv. Connecting vowels and personal affixes.

Person-endings are made up of connecting vowels and personal affixes.

I. Connecting Vowels.

A. General Rules for all Voices.

- i. In the Ind., Imp., Inf., and Part., when the personal affix begins with  $\mu$  or  $\nu$ , the connecting vowel is  $o$ , otherwise  $e$ .
- ii. In the Subj. the connecting vowels are, *always*, those of the Ind. lengthened.
- iii. In the Opt. the connecting vowels are  $oi$ .

B. Particular Rules.

- i. The connecting vowel of 1 Aor. Act. and Mid. is  $a$ , and in Opt.  $ai$ .
- ii. The connecting vowel for Perf. Ind. Act. is  $a$ , for Plup.  $ei$ .
- iii. There is no connecting vowel for Perf. and Plup. Pass.

II. Personal Affixes.

A. Act. Voice.

Prim. Tenses and Mood.

$\left. \begin{matrix} \nu \\ \mu\iota \end{matrix} \right\}$

s, ῥ

τον, τον,

μεν, τε, ντσι.

Hist. Tenses and Mood,

s, ῥ

την, την,

μεν, τε, ν οι σαν, ,

Imperative.

(θι), τω,

τον, των,

τε, τωσαν οι ντων.

Infinitive, εν or εν-αι.

Participle, Root ends in οντ, οντσ, and Perf. in στ, υι.

B. Pass. and Mid.

Prim. Ten. and M. μαι, σαι, ται,

μεθον, σθον, σθον,

μεθα, σθε, νται.

Hist. Ten. and M. μην, σο, το,

μεθον, σθην, σθην,

μεθα, σθε, ντο.

Imperative,

σο, σθω,

σθον, σθων,

σθε, σθωσαν.

Infinitive, σθαι, Participle, μεν-ος, -η, -ον.

III. Irregularities.

A. Active. Ind. Mood.

i. The Pres. and Fut. make Sing. ω, εις, ει.



ii. The 1st Aor. 1st Sing. ends in *α*, and Inf. is *αι*; and Perf. and 1st Aor. 3d Sing. is *ε*.

#### B. Passive and Middle.

i. The Aorists Passive use the pers. endings of Hist. Tenses Act., but 1st Aor. has *-τι* for *-θι* in the Imperative Mood, to avoid the proximity of two aspirates, as: *τύφθη-τι* for *τύφθη-θι*. The connecting vowel for the Aor. is *η*, but in Opt. *ειη*, and in Part. *ε*. They use the affix *εναι* in the Inf. Mood.

ii. In the 2d Pers. of Pres., Imperf., Fut., and Aor. Mid., *σ* is elided, and the vowels contracted, thus:—

	Ind.	Imp.	Subj.	Opt.
Pres. and Fut.	<i>ε-σαι, εαι, η</i>	<i>ε-σο, εο, ου</i>	<i>η-σαι, η-αι, η</i>	<i>οι-σο, οιο.</i>
Imp. and 2d Aor. M.	<i>ε-σο, εαι, ου</i>	<i>ε-σο, εο, ου</i>	<i>η-σαι, ηαι, η</i>	<i>οι-σο, οιο.</i>
1st Aor. M.	<i>α-σο, αο, αι</i>	<i>α-σο, αο, αι</i>	<i>η-σαι, ηαι, η</i>	<i>αι-σο, αιο.</i>

iii. The Subj. and Opt. of Perf. are formed by periphrasis of the Part. with *ᾶ*, *εἶην*, Subj. and Opt. of *εἶμῃ*, I am.

iv. The 3d Plur. of Perf. and Plup. of verbs whose *μαι* is impure, are formed by periphrasis of the Part. with *εἰσὶ*, *ἦσαν*, 3d Plur. of Pres. and Imp. of *εἶμι*, I am.

xv. Contract Verbs.

In the 5th Conj. when the vowel of the Root is *α*, *ε*, *ο*, it contracts with the person-ending in the Pres. and Imp.

The following are the contractions used:—

In 1st or *α* Conj. *α* + any *ε* sound becomes *α*.

*α* + any *ο* sound becomes *ω*.

In 2d or *ε* Conj. *ε* + *ε* becomes *ει*.

*ε* + *ο* becomes *ου*.

*ε* before long vowels or diphthongs is lost.

In 3d or *ο* Conj. *ο* + *ε*, *ο*, *ου* or *ει* of Infin. becomes *ου*

*ο* before *η* or *ω* becomes *ω*.

*ο* with any *ι* sound (*η*, *οι*, *ει* of Indic.) becomes *οι*.

*Note.*—The Infinitive ending *ειν* is really *εν*, for *τιμα-ειν* contracts into *τιμᾶν* without the *ι* being subscript. In one dialect this original form is in use.

Write out the Pres. in all moods, and the Imperfect Act. Pass. and Mid. of *ἀγαπά-ω*, *γελά-ω*, *λυπέ-ω*, *μισέ-ω*, *πληρό-ω*, *στεφανό-ω*, giving the contractions.

*Obs. i.* The *Attic* Opt. Pres. ends in <sup>1 Conj.</sup> *φήν*, *-ης*, *-η* : <sup>2 Conj.</sup> *οι-ην*, *-ης*, *-η* : <sup>3 Conj.</sup> *οι-ην*, *-ης*, *-η*, of Aor. Pass. and Verbs in *μι*.

*Obs. ii.* Dissyllables in *εω* do not contract, except *εε* into *ει*.

*Obs. ii.* Dissyllables in *εω* do not contract, except *εε* into *ει*.

*Obs.* iii. Some verbs in *αω* make Fut. in *ᾶσω*, as : *γελᾶω*.

*Obs.* iv. Some verbs in *αω* pure or *ραω* lengthen *α* into *η*, as :  
*χράω, ζᾶω*.

*Obs.* v. Some verbs in *εω* keep the *ε* short, as : *τελέω*.

*Obs.* vi. Some verbs in *εω* make *ευ*, as : *πλέω, πλεύσομαι*.

## II. Verbs in *μι*.

xvi. A. There are four Conj. of verbs in *μι*, which have for characteristics the vowels *α, ε, ο, υ*.

Thus Conj. 1, <i>α</i> , as from root <i>στα</i>	<i>ἴστημι.</i>
Conj. 2, <i>ε</i> ,	<i>θε τίθημι.</i>
Conj. 3, <i>ο</i> ,	<i>δο δίδωμι.</i>
Conj. 4, <i>υ</i> ,	<i>δεικνυ δείκνυμι.</i>

B. The Root is like the Root of a verb of the 5th Conj. and all the tenses, except the Pres., Imp., and 2d Aor., are formed regularly from it.

c. Verbs in *μι* have—

1st. A reduplication in the Pres. (except Conj. 4).

2d. *μι* for *ω* in 1st Pres. Ind. and retain *θη* in Imper.  
&c.

3d. No connecting vowels except in Subj. and Opt.

D. Reduplication is of two kinds, Proper and Improper.

The Proper Reduplication is the first consonant of the root repeated with *ι*: a soft being used for an aspirate.

The Improper Reduplication is an aspirated *ι*, used when the verb begins with two non-liquid consonants or a vowel.

## xvii. Formation of Tenses.

*Pres. Act.*—The Pres. Active is formed from the root by lengthening the Vowel, adding  $\mu\iota$ , and prefixing the Reduplication.

*Imperf. Act.*—The Imperf, is formed from Pres. by prefixing the augment, and changing  $\mu\iota$  into  $\nu$ .

*2d Aor. Act. and Mid.*—The 2d Aor. drops the Reduplication of the Imperfect.

*Pres. Pass.*—The Present Passive is formed from the root by prefixing the Reduplication and adding  $\mu\alpha\iota$ .

*Imp. Pass.*—The Imperfect Passive is formed from the Present by prefixing the augment and changing  $\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\mu\eta\nu$ .

All other tenses formed like verbs in  $\omega$ .

Form the tenses of  $\sigma\tau\alpha$ ,  $\theta\epsilon$ ,  $\zeta\epsilon\nu\gamma$  or  $\zeta\epsilon\nu\gamma\nu$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\delta\omicron$ .

*Obs.* Verbs in  $\nu\mu\iota$  have two roots: and their tenses are formed from the short one which is found by removing  $\nu\nu$  from the long. They have no 2d Aor. and no Subj. or Opt. Mood.

## xviii. Paradigm of Conj. 1. ἴστημι (στα).

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participles.
Pres.	-ημι	-αθι	-ῶ	-α-ιη-ν	-α-ναι	-ας (α-ντς).
Imp.	-η-ν	-η-θι	-ῶ	-α-ιη-ν	-η-ναι (α-ε)	-ας (α-ντς).
2 Aor.	-η-ν					
Pres.	ἴ-μαι	-ασο	-ῶ-μαι	-αι-μην	-α-σθαι	-α-μενις.
Imp.	ἴ-μην					
2 Aor.		-ω (-ασο)	-ῶ-μαι	-αι-μην	-α-σθαι	-α-μενος.
Active.						
Passive.						
Mid.						

## xix. A. Active Voice.

## Indicative Mood.

Pres. ἴσθη-μι, ἴσθη-ς,	ἴσθη-σι, ἴστα-τον,	-μεν,	-τε, ἴστασι (α-νται).
Imp. ἴσθη-ν, ἴσθη-ς,	ἴστα-την, -την,	-μεν,	-τε, -σαν.
2 Aor. ἔσθη-ν, ἔσθη-ς,	-την, -την,	-μεν,	-τε, -σαν.

## Imperative Mood.

Pres. ἴστα-θι or ἴσθη, ἰστά-τω,	-τον, -των,	-τε, -τωσαν or -ντων.
2 Aor. στή-θι, or στά, στή-τω,	-τον, -των,	-τέ, -τωσαν or -ντων.

## Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. ἴστ-ῶ, ἴστ-ῆς, ἴστ-ῆ,	&c. (for ἰστά-ω, -ῆς, -ῆ) hence
2d Aor. στ-ῶ, στ-ῆς, στ-ῆ,	&c. 3d Conj. διδ-ῶ, διδ-ῆς, διδ-ῶ, &c.

## Optative Mood.

Pres. ἴστα-ίην, ἴστα-ίης, ἴστα-ίη,	-ιη-την, -ιη-την, -ιη-μεν, -ιη-τε;
or -ι-την, -ι-την, -ι-μεν, -ι-τε, -ι-εν.	

2 Aor. στα-ίην, στα-ίης, στα-ίη, &amp;c.

## Infinitive Mood.

Pres. ἴστα-ναι,	Participles.
2 Aor. στήναι (στα-εναί)	ἰστάς (ντ), ἰστάσα, ἰσάν.
	στάς (ντ), στάσα, σάν.

B. Pass. and Mid.

Indicative Mood.

Pres. *ἵσταμαι, -σαι, -ται, &c.* Imp. *ἰστά-μην, -σο, -το, &c.* 2d Aor. *ἑ-στά-μην, ἑ-στα-σο, ἑ-στα-το, &c.*

Imperative Mood.

Pres. *ἵστα-σο* and *(α-ο)* *-ω, ἰστά-σθω, &c.* 2d Aor. *στά-σο* and *στώ, στά-σθω, &c.*

Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. *ἰστ-ῶ-μαι, -ῆ, -ῆ-ται, &c.* 2d Aor. *στ-ῶ-μαι, -ῆ, -ῆ-ται, &c.*

Optative Mood.

Pres. *ἰστα-ί-μην, -ι-ο, ι-το, &c.* 2d Aor. *στα-ί-μην, -ι-ο, ι-το, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. *ἵστα-σθαι.* 2d Aor. *στά-σθαι.* Part. Pres. *ἰστά-μενος.* 2d Aor. *στά-μενος.*

xx. Person endings.

Connecting vowels for Opt. *ιη* in Act., *ι* in Pass. and Mid. Personal affixes are the same as those of verbs in *ω*; but the Primary Tenses in the Sing. make *μι, σ, σι,* and the vowel of the Root is lengthened in Ind. Sing. and in the Ind. throughout in 2d Aor.

In the Inf. Act. *ναι* is the Pres. affix, *εναί* the 2d Aor. and the vowels contract thus: *στά-εναί, στήναί, θέ-εναί, δό-εναί, δούναί.*

xxi. Certain verbs in  $\mu\iota$ .

A.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$  ( $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota$ ), I am.

Ind. Pres.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\text{-}\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ ,  $\text{-}\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ ,  $\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ ,  $\text{-}\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\acute{\iota}$ .  
 Imperf.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\nu \\ \eta \end{array} \right\}$   $\sigma\theta\alpha$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\nu \\ \eta\sigma \end{array} \right\}$   $\text{-}\tau\eta\nu$ ,  $\text{-}\tau\eta\nu$ ,  $\eta\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta \\ \eta\sigma \end{array} \right\}$   $\text{-}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\eta\text{-}\sigma\alpha\nu$ .

Fut.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\text{-}\eta$ ,  $\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$ , &c.

Imp.  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\text{-}\theta\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\text{-}\tau\omega$ , &c. Subj.  $\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\eta\sigma$ ,  $\eta$ , &c. Opt. Pres.  $\epsilon\iota\text{-}\eta\nu$ ,  $\text{-}\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\text{-}\eta$ , &c.  
 Fut.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ , &c.

Inf. Pres.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$  ( $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\epsilon$ ). Fut.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ . Part. Pres.  $\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\nu\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\omicron}\nu$ . Fut.  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ .

B.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$  ( $\iota$ ) I am going.

Ind. Pres.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\alpha\sigma\iota$ .  
 Imp.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\iota}\text{-}\epsilon\nu \\ \acute{\iota}\text{-}\alpha \end{array} \right\}$   $\eta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\eta\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ ,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta\acute{\epsilon}\iota \\ \eta \end{array} \right\}$   $\text{-}\tau\eta\nu$ ,  $\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\text{-}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\eta\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\nu$ .

Imp.  $\acute{\iota}\theta\iota$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\tau\omega$ , &c. Subj.  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta$ , &c. Opt.  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\omicron\iota\text{-}\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\omicron\iota\text{-}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\omicron\iota$ , &c.  
 Infinitive.  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ . Participle.  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\nu\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\nu$ .

c. The verbs  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$ , make the 1st Aor. in  $\kappa\alpha$  instead of  $\sigma\alpha$ , viz.  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\eta\kappa\alpha$ .



## xxii. Certain irregular verbs.

- (ἐλ) αἶρέω, take, makes 2d aor. εἶλον.
- (ἄλο) ἀλίσκομαι, am taken; f. ἀλώσομαι; p. ἑά-  
or ἤλωκα; 2d aor. ἑά- or ἤ-λων.
- (αἰσθε) αἰσθάνομαι, perceive; f. αἰσθήσομαι; p.  
ἤσθημαι; 2d aor. ἤσθόμην.
- (ἄμαρτε) ἀμαρτάνω, err; f. ἀμαρτήσομαι; p. ἡμάρ-  
τηκα; 2d aor. ἡμαρτον.
- (βα) βαίνω, go; f. βήσω; p. βέβηκα; 2d aor.  
ἔβην.
- (βλα or βαλ) βάλλω, cast; f. βαλῶ; p. βέβληκα;  
2d aor. ἔβαλον.
- (γεν,γενε) γίγνομαι, become; f. γενήσομαι; p. γέγονα,  
γεγένημαι; 2d aor. ἐγενόμην.
- (γνο) γιγνώσκω, know; f. γνώσομαι; p. ἔγνωκα;  
2d aor. ἔγνω.
- (ἐλα) ἐλαύνω, drive; f. ἐλσᾶω; p. ἐλήλακα; 1st aor.  
ἤλασα.
- (ἐλυ) ἔρχομαι, come; f. ἐλεύσομαι; p. ἐλήλυθα;  
2d aor. ἤλθον.
- (ἐδ)(φαγ) ἐσθίω, eat; f. ἔδομαι; 2d aor. ἔφαγον.
- (ἰδ) (εἶδω), see; 2d aor. εἶδον; p. οἶδα, know;  
seem.
- (εὔρε) εὐρίσκω, find; f. εὐρήσω; p. εὔρηκα; 2d aor.  
εὔρον; 1 aor. pass. εὐρέθην.
- (έχ) ἔχω, have; f. ἔξω or σχήσω; p. ἔσχηκα;  
2d aor. ἔσχον; imp. εἶχον.
- (θαν) θνήσκω, die; f. θανούμαι; p. τέθνηκα; 2d aor.  
ἔθανον.

- (ικ) *ικνέομαι*, atrive; f. *ἴξομαι*; p. *ἴγμαι*; 2d aor. *ἰκόμην*.
- (καμ) *κάμνω*, labour; f. *καμοῦμαι*; p. *κέκμηκα*; 2d aor. *ἔκαμον*, so *τέμνω*, cut.
- (καυ) *καίω*, burn; f. *καύσω*; p. *κέκαυκα*; 1st aor. *ἔκαυσα*.
- (λαβ, ληβ) *λαμβάνω*, take; f. *λήψομαι*; p. *εἶληφα*; 2d aor. *ἔλαβον*.
- (μαθ) *μανθάνω*, learn; f. *μαθήσομαι*; p. *μεμάθηκα*; 2d aor. *ἔμαθον*.
- (ὄπ, ἰδ) *ὄράω*, see; f. *ὄψομαι*; p. *εἴωρακα*; 2d aor. *εἶδον*, (*see εἶδω*).
- (παθ, πενθ) *πάσχω*, suffer; f. *πέλομαι*; p. *πέπονθα*; 2d aor. *ἔπαθον*.
- (πετ, πεσ) *πίπτω*, fall; f. *πεσοῦμαι*; p. *πέπτωκα*; 2d aor. *ἔπεσον*.
- (ένεγ) *φέρω*, fall; f. *οἶσω*; p. *ἐνήνοχα*; 1st aor. *ἤνεγκα*.

*οἶδα*, I know, is irregular, and shows the old 2d Pers. Sing. ending *θα*. *οἶδα, οἶσθα, οἶδε, ἴστον, ἴστον, ἴδμεν, ἴστε, ἴσασι*.

*Obs.* Æolic Aorist.

In the 1st Aor. Act. Opt. the 2d and 3d Pers. Sing. and the 3d Plur. the endings are sometimes *ειας, εε, ειαν*, instead of *αις, αι, αιεν*.

### xxiii. Exercises.

#### A. Vocabulary.

<i>ὑπό</i> , (prep.) by, with genitive, signifying the <i>agent</i> .	<i>δέ</i> , but.
<i>μή</i> , not, used with a wish, a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition.	<i>θελ.</i> wish.
<i>οὐ</i> , not, used in other cases.	<i>αύξαν.</i> or <i>αύξε.</i> increase.
	<i>θαπτ.</i> bury.
	<i>κτειν.</i> kill.
	<i>γραφφ.</i> write.

ἦ, or.	κρυπτ. (ᾄθ) hide.
μάτην, in vain.	φυλασσ. guard.
παλιν-δρομε. run back.	γίγνομαι, I become.
κυκλο. surround.	δυνατ-ός (adj.), able.
πεμπ. send.	εἰμί, I am.
συλ-λεγ. collect.	ὀπλίτ-ης, heavy armed soldier.
ἄρπαξ. seize.	νεανί-ας, young man.
εἶργ. check.	παῖς (παιδ), boy.
προς-εχ. attend.	ἐπι-στολ-ή, letter.
ἵπ-οπτεν. suspect.	ἄγγελ-ος, messenger.
ἵπο-πεμπ. send secretly.	μέσ-ος, -η, -ον (adj.), middle.
δια-φθειρ. corrupt.	λίμν-η, lake.
ἀνα-φευγ. escape.	σκάφος (σκαφε), ship.
νομιζ. think.	ἰσχυς (ἰσχυ), f. strength.
γεμ. be full.	στράτηγ-ος, general.
κελευ. ordered.	δῆμ-ος, people.
μεν. remain.	πόλις ἢ (πολε), city.
ὄνειδιζ. reproach.	νέκρ-ος, dead body.
ἀν-αλισκ. expend.	πάθος (παθε), calamity.
σπευθ. hasten.	ἀρετ-ή, courage.
συγ-κλει. shut up.	ἀγαπ-ή, love.
ἀπο-κοπτ. cut off.	ἁμαρτί-α, sin.
ἵκετεν. beseech.	πολύς (adj.), much.
κατα-λειπ. leave.	δεσμωτήρι-ον, prison.
κατα-νευ. assent.	χείρ, f. (χερ), hand.
ἐπι-τρεπ. give over.	αἰχμαλωτ-ός, captive.
δι-αρπαξ. sack.	ἀδελφ-ός, brother.
παυ. stop.	στρατιώτ-ης, soldier.
νουθετε. warn.	τείχος (τειχε), wall.
ἐπι-σκευαζ. repair.	πολέμι-ος, enemy.
τειχιζ. fortify.	ἵππευς (ἵππε), horseman.
φρουρε. guard.	πέζ-ος, foot soldier.
δειδ. fear.	πόλεμ-ος, war.
ἀρχ. command.	φάλαγξ (φαλαγγ), phalanx.
ὀπλιζ. arm.	ἔρμ-η, charge.
συν-ταρασσ. to confuse.	εὐτύχης (εὐτυχε), (adj.), for-
λεγ. speak.	tunate.

## Exercises.

B. Translate into Greek :

We wish to bury the dead bodies. We have buried

two dead bodies. Love will always hide many faults. He will write the letter. He has written letters to me. Calamity has increased their courage. We will send the messenger having the letter. The two boys attend. He suspects the men. He suspected the two boys. He assembled the people, and commanded to guard the city. They kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul. He collected the allies. Should we send (Subj.) a messenger, or write (Subj.) a letter? Do not reproach me. They think the ships are full of hoplites. He ordered them to remain. They hastened to seize the general.

c. They are spending their strength in vain. He corrupted the two young men. He has secretly sent heavy armed troops. If he should speak (Opt.), he would err (Opt.). If he has anything (Subj.), he will give it to me. O son, may you become more fortunate than your father (Opt.). I come that I ma see. I came that I might see. What must I do (Subj.)? He escaped into the middle of the lake. They, having run back, were surrounded. He checks the heavy armed troops.

d. He shut up the two brothers in prison. He cut off the hands of the captives. He besought him to leave his brother. He cut off his brother's hand. He gave over the city to the soldiers to sack. He wished to warn them. The war had been stopped. They repaired the wall. The city had been fortified,

and was guarded by infantry. He commanded (imperf.) the cavalry. They did not fear the enemy. The infantry were not equipped. The first phalanxes were confused by the charge of the enemy. Do not shut up the men in the city. I should warn the young men (Subj.). Much love will hide many faults. May many enemies be confused! Should we bury the dead bodies?

E. Many cities have been sacked. The general having stopped the war, repaired the wall, and fortified the city. Do not waste your strength (in) running back. The ships are full of infantry, but not of heavy armed men. Many letters have been written to me. Having reproached the general, they seized him and the heavy armed soldiers, wishing to shut them in prison. He having written the letter sent it secretly to his brother in prison. The war will not be stopped. We should stop the war. Do not fear the hostile infantry or cavalry. The cavalry, having been equipped, left the city.

#### xxiv. A. Vocabulary.

*στεφανο*. crown.  
*στυγε*. hate.  
*πληρο*. fill.  
*ἀγγελλ*. announce.  
*φθειρ*. lay waste.  
*ἀν-αγ*. collect.  
*θαυμαζ*. wonder at.  
*σημαιν*. give the signal.  
*παρα-σκευαζ*. prepare.  
*στελλ*. send; Mid. put on.

*σπεργ*. be content with.  
*στεναζ*. mourn.  
*σταλασσ*. drop off.  
*σπειρ*. spread or sow.  
*πορευ*. cause to go; Mid. march.  
*σπευδ*. hasten or bring quickly.  
*στρατευ*. serve (as a soldier).  
*παρ-ιστη-μι*, I stand by.  
*έτοιμαζ*. be ready.  
*έρωτα*. ask.

ἐπι-τί-θη-μι, I set-on.	κεφαλ-ή, head.
ὑπι-πίμ-πρη-μι, I set fire to.	δράκων (δρακοντ), dragon.
δι-δω-μι, I give.	γῆ, land.
ἔργαζ. Mid. complete.	σύμ-μαχ-ος, ally.
σχιζ. divide.	σάλπιγξ (σαλπιγγ), trumpet.
κατα-πλησσ. strike with astonishment.	ἱμάτι-ον, garment.
λεγ. tell.	νόμ-ος, law.
φαίν. show ; Pass, appear or show oneself.	δλεθρ-ος, f. destruction.
ἡρεμε. be idle.	ἵδρωσ (ἰδρωτ), m. sweat.
ἀν-αιρε. take up.	φημ-η, report.
ἀπό, prep. gov. gen., from.	θώραξ (θωραῖκ), m. breastplate.
εἰς, prep. gov. acc., to or for.	κλίμαξ (κλιμακ), m. ladder.
μάλα, adv. very.	στράτει-α, campaign.
εἰ, conj. if.	σκήν-η, tent.
ἄν, with Opt. signifies possibility.	ἕξ-οδ-ος, f. departure.
τάφ-ος, tomb.	κήρυξ (κηρυκ), herald.
αἷμα (αἷματ), blood.	ἵπο-ζύγι-ον, beast of burden.
θε-ός, god.	παρα-σκευ-η, baggage.
πατήρ (πατερ), father.	στρατίπεδ-ον, camp.
	ἡμέρ-α, day.
	μῦθ-ος, story.
	ἔργ-ον, work.
	ἀγαθ-ός, -ή, -όν, brave.

### B. Translate into Greek :

They have crowned the tomb with blood. The gods have hated me. He has been hated by his father. His head has been crowned with dragons. The land was filled with blood. It was announced to the king. The cities fortified by him are laid waste. Allies were collected from the kings.

c. One might wonder at the Persians (Opt. with ἄν). The trumpeters give the signal that all things are prepared (Perf. Pass.). We sent the messenger. The messenger has been sent by us. They sent him with many ships. Do not strike thyself. He cut off

his own hand. Put on thy garments. He was content with the judge. They have not been content with the laws. He mourned the destruction of his children. Do not any longer mourn (2d p. 1st Aor. Subj.).

D. The sweat dropped off. The report has been spread. They march armed with breastplates. We have hastened hither. Bring quickly ladders. He has sown the best land. He served in a disastrous campaign.

E. No one is idle but they take up their tents and prepare everything for their departure. The herald standing by asks if they are ready. Placing-on the beasts of burden the baggage, they set fire to the camp. He gave everything to the people. They completed the work in three days.

F. The road was divided. They were astonished (2d Aor.). My story has been told. The works were finished. Two brothers showed themselves (1st Aor. Pass.) very brave.

#### xxv. A. Vocabulary.

παιδευ. educate.

φονευ. slay.

ἀφανίζ. cause to disappear.

σφαλλ. cause to stumble, offend;

Pass. err.

σφραγίζ. seal.

ρίπτ. hurl.

σφαί. (γ), sacrifice.

ψαυ. touch.

ψεγ. blame.

ζητε. seek.

ζωπυρε. kindle.

στεφ. crown, wreath.

ξευζ. entertain.

χορευ. dance.

ζημιω. fine.

επειδ. support.

στομο. tip.

<i>τυπο</i> . mould.	<i>σιδηρ-ος</i> , iron.
<i>αιρ</i> . raise, lift up.	<i>κρανγ-η</i> , cry.
<i>αγαπα</i> . love.	<i>οικ-ος</i> , house.
<i>μισθο-φορε</i> . receive pay, serve as a soldier.	<i>βότρυς (βοτρυ)</i> , m. cluster of grapes.
<i>πονε</i> . labour.	<i>δάφν-η</i> , laurel.
<i>ποιε</i> . make, do.	<i>εικων (εικον)</i> , f. image.
<i>ορα</i> . see.	<i>Αργει-ος</i> , Argive.
<i>φειβε</i> . fear.	<i>ροδ-ον</i> , rose.
<i>ψευδ-ηγορε</i> . speak falsely.	<i>ειδος (ειδε)</i> , shape.
<i>νιφ</i> . snow.	<i>φων-η</i> , voice.
<i>προ καλυπτ</i> . veil.	<i>ασθεν-ης, -s (ασθενε)</i> , adj. weak.
<i>κατα-τειν</i> . stretch tight.	<i>νυξ, (νυκτ)</i> , f. night.
	<i>Οινό-η</i> , Ænoe.
<i>δευρο</i> , adv. hither.	<i>Βοιωτί-α</i> , Bœotia.
<i>πανταχοῦ</i> , everywhere.	<i>Αττικ-η</i> , Attica.
<i>έν</i> , prep. gov. dat., in.	<i>μεθόρι-α, τα</i> , pl. borders.
	<i>Ξενόφων (Ξενοφωντ)</i> , Xenophon.
<i>θάνατ-ος</i> , death.	<i>ιχνος (ιχνε)</i> , trace.
<i>σφραγίς (σφραγιδ)</i> , f. seal.	<i>σταυρ-ός</i> , stake.
<i>κρι-ός</i> , ram.	<i>ηλι-ος</i> , sun.
<i>κλειθρ-ον</i> , bar.	<i>νεφος (νεφε)</i> , cloud.
<i>αισχύν-η</i> , shame.	<i>αγω-ά</i> , street.
<i>οργ-η</i> , anger.	<i>φαιλ-ος, -η, -ον</i> , adj. treacherous.
<i>παρ-ος</i> , passage.	

## Translate into Greek.

B. This offended him. A letter was received, sealed with dreadful seals. Has he sealed the letter? He hurled him from the walls. She threw herself into a ditch. He bade him sacrifice his daughter. She was sacrificed by her father. The ship has touched the land. Do not touch the bars (1st Aor. Subj.). He blamed his son. He was blamed by his father.

c. We have sought the child everywhere. Their anger was inflamed by shame. The passages were closed up. The ram is tipped with iron moulded



into the shape of a ram. The wall has been supported with stakes. A cry was raised. He lifted up his voice. He has spoken falsely. My father was fined.

D. They entertained me in their house. I wreathed his head with clusters of grapes. They have been crowned with roses. I have crowned him with ivy. Two women crowned with laurel danced.

E. The day became night. I was loved by him. No one serves, who is not able to labour. The Argives had images made for them. Let the messenger tell his story. I have done all these things. I seem much weaker than thou. He did not fear death. I saw him and gave him the letter, which thou hadst given me. Thou badst me do it. Death has always been feared.

F. Thou hast had all these things which others have not had. CEnoe, being in the borders of Attica and Bœotia, was fortified. It was snowing in Attica. The father educated his two sons. The two daughters have been educated by their mother. Xenophon's sons had been educated in Sparta. It snowed by day and by night (Gen.). It has snowed during the day and will snow during the night.

G. He did not fear to speak falsely. Do not fear his anger, he has not feared thine. The bars had been shut: and arms appeared on the walls. A cloud, having veiled, hid the sun.

H. He ordered me to slay all the prisoners. The

messenger said that the prisoners had been slain. He shall not lift up his voice in the streets. He caused all the traces to disappear. The veins of his neck were stretched. You have been well educated. He struck himself (on) the head (Acc.).

i. The enemy have slain many citizens. Many (and) good men have been slain by the treacherous enemies. The mother slew the children whom she had educated. The sun was veiled by the clouds. The traces of all the men have disappeared. Let not the messenger speak falsely. The (men) in the prison were slain by the general (2d Aor.).

X. Prepositions are eighteen in number, and govern the following cases :

Gen. only.	Gen. and Dat.
<i>ἀντί</i> , against.	<i>διά</i> , through.
<i>ἀπό</i> , from.	<i>κατά</i> , down.
<i>ἐκ</i> , out of.	<i>μετά</i> .
<i>πρό</i> , before.	<i>ὑπέρ</i> , above.
Dat. only.	Gen., Dat., and Accus.
<i>ἐν</i> , in.	<i>ἀμφί</i> , around.
<i>σύν</i> , with.	<i>ἐπί</i> , upon.
	<i>παρά</i> , the side of.
Accus. only.	<i>περί</i> , round.
<i>ἀνά</i> , up.	<i>πρός</i> , towards.
<i>εἰς</i> , into.	<i>ὑπό</i> , under.
	<i>Obs. i. μετά</i> and <i>ἀνά</i> in Poetry are followed by Dative.

*Obs.* ii. *μετά* with Gen. means 'with,' with Accus. 'after.'

*παρά*, with Gen., Dat., and Accus. means 'from, at, to, the side of.'

*διὰ*, with Gen. 'by means of,' with Accus. 'on account of.'

XI. Adverbs formed from Adjectives adopt the Neut. Sing. for their Comparative degree, and the Neut. Plur. for their Superlative.

Other Adverbs end in *ω* in both cases.

*Obs.* i. *μάλα*      *μᾶλλον*      *μάλιστα.*  
*ράδιως*      *ῥᾶον*      *ῥᾶστα.*  
*ἄγχι*      *ἄσσον*      *ἄγγιστα*

The Adverbial Affixes :

*θι, ἦ, οὐ*, denote rest in a place ; *θε,θεν*, motion from a place ; *δε,σε* (after Accus. Plur. *ζε*), motion to a place.

XII. Derived Substantives.

Substantives derived from Substantives are either

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (i.) Patronymics.      | (ii.) Diminutives. |
| (iii.) Amplificatives. | (iv.) Locals.      |

i. Patronymics (*πατρός, ονόμα*) are names formed from the name of an ancestor or father by adding to the root for—

Mas.	Fem.
1st Decl. <i>ᾄδης</i>	<i>ις, ας</i>
3d Decl. <i>ἰδης</i>	<i>ιας</i>
5th Decl. <i>ιάδης</i>	{ <i>ινη</i> <i>ώνη</i>

Sometimes *ίων* is used for the last two.

ii. Diminutives express smallness, hence affection or contempt, and end in :

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
ἰσκος;	ἰσκη;	ἰον, ἰδιον, ἄριον.

iii. Amplificatives express largeness, and add for :

Masc. *ων* ; Fem. *άς*.

iv. Locals denote the place belonging to the Primitive, and add—

Masc.	Fem.	Neu.
-ών, -εών.	-ωνια.	-ιον, -αιον, -ειον.

XIII. Verbals, *i.e.* Substantives derived from Verbs, denote (*α*) Agent, (*β*) Action, (*γ*) Act.

(*α*) Agent adds: Masc. *της, τηρ*; Fem. *τρις, τειρα*.

(*β*) Action adds (fem. only) : *-σις, -σια, -εια*.

(*γ*) Act adds: Masc. *-μδς*, Fem. *μη*, Neu. *-μα*.

XIV. Verbs are derived from (*α*) Nouns, (*β*) Verbs.

(*α*) Verbs derived from Nouns end in—

*άω*, signifying to be or do what the noun denotes.

<i>έω</i> ,	„	to be or have	„	„
<i>όω</i> ,	„	to make	„	„
<i>εύω</i> ,	„	to act the part of	„	„
<i>ίζω</i> ,	„	to make or imitate	„	„
<i>αίνω</i> ,	„	to be or make	„	„

(*β*) Verbs derived from Verbs are—

i. Frequentatives (to do frequently what the Verb denotes), and end in *αζω, ιζω, υζω*.

ii. Inceptives (to begin to do what the Verb denotes), and end in *σκω*.

iii. Desideratives (to desire to do what the Verb denotes), and end in *ειω*, *ιαω*.

Vocabulary.

<i>θελ.</i> wish.	<i>κῆτος</i> (-ε), whale.
<i>περθ.</i> sack.	<i>ἰχθυς</i> (-υ), fish.
<i>θνησκ.</i> die.	<i>ξίφος</i> (-ε), sword.
<i>στειχ.</i> advance, march.	<i>ἰσχυς</i> (-ε), strength.
<i>συν-αγειρ.</i> assemble.	<i>μέγεθος</i> (-ε), size.
<i>ζητε.</i> seek.	<i>ὑβρις</i> (-ε), insult.
<i>γραφ.</i> write.	<i>θαυμαστ-ός</i> (adj.), wonderful.
<i>τυπτ.</i> strike.	<i>πειθῶ</i> (-ο), persuasion.
<i>νικα.</i> defeat.	<i>βί-α</i> , force.
<i>καλυπτ.</i> cover, veil.	<i>πορθμέυς</i> (-ε), ferryman.
<i>ὑβριζ.</i> insult.	<i>Στύξ</i> (-ῦ-γ), the river Styx
<i>φερ.</i> carry, bring.	<i>κύμα</i> (-ατ), wave, water.
<i>άσκε.</i> cultivate, practise.	<i>σκιόεις</i> (-εντ) (adj.), shady.
<i>εὔρισκ.</i> find.	<i>ἄνθος</i> (-ε), flower.
<i>κηρυσσ.</i> proclaim.	<i>ἡδύς</i> (-ε) (adj.), sweet, pleasant.
<i>φοιτα.</i> wander.	<i>ἄλος</i> (-ε), grove.
<i>αιρ.</i> raise.	<i>δενδρήεις</i> (-εντ) (adj.), woody.
<i>τειρ.</i> oppress, wear out.	<i>σοφί-α</i> , wisdom, learning.
<i>ἐρειδ.</i> support.	<i>ἀμαθί-α</i> , ignorance.
<i>τιμα.</i> honour.	<i>ἀγνοί-α</i> , ignorance.
<i>ποιε.</i> make.	<i>κήρυξ</i> (-ῦκ), herald.
<i>δρα.</i> see.	<i>σάλπιγξ</i> (-ιγγ), trumpet.
<i>κνέφος</i> (-ε), darkness.	<i>τέρψις</i> (-ε), delight.
<i>φλέψ</i> (-εβ), vein.	<i>οἶν-ος</i> , wine.
<i>αδχην</i> (-εν), neck.	<i>ἀγέλ-η</i> , herd.
<i>άστυ</i> (-ε), city.	<i>λύγξ</i> (-υγκ), lynx.
<i>ἵππεύς</i> (-ε), horseman.	<i>ὄρος</i> (-ε), mountain.
<i>ὀπλίτ-ης</i> , heavy-armed-soldier.	<i>φάραγξ</i> , (·αγγ), ἦ, cleft, valley.
<i>πολέμι-ος</i> , enemy.	<i>κράτος</i> (-ε), strength.
<i>Θηβαῖ-οι</i> , Thebans.	<i>φων-ή</i> , voice.
<i>πίναξ</i> (-ακ), tablet.	<i>ὄξυς</i> (-ε) (adj.), clear, sharp.
<i>πετρει-ος</i> (adj.), stone.	<i>ἔρις</i> (-ιδ), strife.
<i>πρέσβυς</i> (-ε), old man.	<i>κασσωγῆ-ός</i> , brother.
<i>πέλεκυς</i> (-ε), axe.	<i>Ἄτλας</i> (-αντ), Atlas.
<i>κεφαλ-ή</i> , head.	<i>ᾰμ-ος</i> , shoulder.
<i>στρατηγ-ός</i> , general.	<i>κίων</i> (-ον), ἦ, pillar.
<i>στρατι-α</i> , army.	<i>γ-ῆ</i> , earth.
<i>στρατιώτ-ης</i> , soldier.	<i>οὐραν-ος</i> , heaven, sky.
	<i>εὐρύς</i> (-ε) (adj.), broad.

*καρδί-α*, heart.

*ἀρχ-ή*, beginning.

*μακρ-ός* (adj.), long.

*πένης* (-ητ), poor-man.

*εὐδαίμων(-ον)* (adj.), prosperous.

*ἀρετ-ή*, virtue.

*βί-ος*, life.

*ἀπιστί-α*, faithlessness.

*ἀθαδί-α*, obstinacy.

*Τισσαφέρνης* (-ε), Tissaphernes.

Exercises : \*—

A. The city is full of horsemen and heavy-armed-men. The enemies wish to sack the city of the Thebans, and kill the citizens. Through the gates of the city the men march. Kings and priests assemble before the doors of the temple. Ye seek not for gain but for glory. They write the laws of the Thebans on stone tablets.

B. They strike the old man's head with an axe. The generals of a hostile army defeat the soldiers of my country. The whale, in strength and size, is more wonderful than all other fishes. Pericles covers the citizens from insult. They wish to insult the old men and kill the prophets with the sword. Persuasion is better than force. O ferryman, thou carriest me in thy little boat through the shady waters of the Styx.

C. I bring the pleasant flowers from woody groves. Those who cultivate learning, find more pleasure in it than in ignorance and idleness. The herald, with sound of the trumpet, proclaims the king's words. To old men there is much delight in wine. A herd of lynxes wander on the mountains by day (gen.),

\* These Exercises may be done before the Verbs, only the Indicative Mood Present Tense, and the Infinitive Mood being used. They are chiefly on Declension 5.

and by night the woods and valleys are full of the strifes of wild beasts.

D. In the darkness of night he raises his clear voice. The fortunes of my brother Atlas wear me out, who supports on his broad shoulders the pillars of earth and heaven. The heart is the beginning of all the veins. The boy has a long neck. You honour those who are the kings of the land. Poor men are often happy. Virtue makes life happy. Ye see the faithlessness and the obstinacy of Tissaphernes.

### Vocabulary.

λεγ. speak.	ἀπλο-ος (adj.), simple.
ἀνοιγ. open.	πολύ-φλοισβ-ος, loud-roaring.
φιλε. love.	θάλασσ-α, sea.
ἀκου. hear.	νεφελη-γερέτης, cloud-collecting.
ρειπτ. hurl.	βρόντ-η, thunderbolt.
δειδ. fear.	κλειν-ός (adj.), glorious.
ζηλο. envy.	ὕσι-ος, holy.
γραφ. write.	γένος (-ε), kind.
προσ-πασσαλευ. nail, fasten.	θῆρ (-ηρ), beast.
έχ. hold.	ὄρνις (-ῖθ), bird.
φευγ. escape.	ὄργ-η, wrath.
πληρο. fill.	λα-ός, people.
σχηματιζ. fashion.	εὐτυχί-α, prosperity.
ἐπιβλεπ. look to.	ἐπι-στολ-η, letter.
δουλο. e. slave.	ἥρωσ (-ω), hero.
ἀντιτασσ. oppose.	πέτρ-α, rock.
έζ. sit.	ἀρίστερ-ος (adj.), left.
πασχ. suffer.	δέξι-ος (adj.), right.
ήκ. become.	Καδμεί-ος (adj.), Cadmean.
αἰκιζ. torment.	αἷμα (-ᾶτ), blood.
ἀρτυ. fit.	χαλκεύς (-ε), brazier, smith.
λιπαρε. beg.	ἀνδρο φόνος, man-slaying.
τυγχαν. obtain.	μεσημέρι-ος (adj.), mid-day.
Ξενοφών (-ωντ), Xenophon.	θάλπος (-ε), heat.
ἐρμηνεύς (-ε), interpreter.	ηλι-ος, sun.
	κέρδος (κερδε), gain.

δίκτυ-ον, net.	πικρ-ός (adj.), bitter.
Οἰδίπου-ος, Œdipus.	ἀν-αριθμ-ος, countless.
ἀρματό-κτυπ-ος,	τόπ-ος, place.
ὄροβ-ος, din.	οἰστρο-διωγη-ός (adj.), driven-by-
ὑπέρ-φρων (-ον), haughty, over-; bearing.	the-gad-fly.
σῆμα (-ᾶτ), device.	Γόργων (-ον), Gorgon.
λαμπρ-ός (adj.), shining.	δρακοντομᾶλλ-ος, with -snaky-
παν-σελην-ος, full moon.	locks.
αἰδώς (-ο), shame.	βροτο-στίγης (-ε), man-hated.
θρόν-ος, throne.	σιδηρό-ποι-ος, blacksmith.
ἄστρ-ον, star.	Κύκλωψ (-ωπ), Cyclops.
σκίρτημα (-ᾶτ), leap.	δεσμ-ός, chain.
*Ἀστακ-ος, Astacus.	εἰρην-ή, peace.
πλήρης (-ε) (adj.), full.	ἐλεημοσύν-η, mercy.
εὐ-γένης (-ε) (adj.), well-born.	δάκρυ (-υ), tear.
φόβ-ος, fear, reverence.	γυναικό-μιμ-ος (adj.), womanish.
ἔχθρ-α, hate.	ὑπτίασμα (-ᾶτ), supplication.
Νεοπτόλεμ-ος, Neoptolemus.	χείρ (-ειρ), ἡ, hand.
τειχεσι-πλητ-ής, wall-storming.	ἀμιχθαλόεις (-εντ) (adj.), inhospit-
*Ἀχιλλεύς (-ε), Achilles.	able.
	νίκ-η, victory.

## Exercises :—

A. Xenophon spoke to them by means of an interpreter. The word of truth is simple. We do not open the gates of the city. Ye love your fathers and mothers, therefore ye honour them. We do not hear the sound of the loud-roaring sea. The cloud-collecting Zeus hurls his thunderbolt. Thou art a glorious king and a holy priest. There are many kinds of beasts and birds.

B. He fears not the wrath of the people. Good men often envy the prosperity of the bad. I write a letter to my two brothers. They fasten the body of the hero in the clefts of the rocks. They hold their shields in their left hands, and their swords in



their right. He escaped into the middle (of the) lake. They fill the Cadmean land with their blood.

C. The two smiths fashion the shield. They fashion the shield of man-slaying<sup>1</sup>Ares. In the mid-day heats of the sun the horses fill the air with sounding blasts. Wicked men only look to dishonest gains. The fishermen hurl the net into the sea.

D. O, dear son of Œdipus, I hear the chariot's rattling din. Thou thyself enslavest both me and thyself, and this city. He has this haughty device on his shield—the sky, and stars, and a shining full moon in the midst of the buckler. To him who bears this overbearing shield, I oppose the son of Astacus, well-born, and full of holy reverence towards the throne of shame, and of hate towards haughty words. Neoptolemus, the wall-storming son of Achilles, sits by the ships, and suffers bitter rage, and looks towards the countless waves of the loud-roaring sea.

E. With many a furiously-rushing leap, through all inhospitable places, I come, driven-by-the-gad-fly. The Gorgons, with-snaky-locks, men-hated, achieve this victory in me, and insult and torment me. The blacksmith Cyclops fit me with these chains. I do not beg to obtain peace and mercy with tears and with womanish supplications of hands.

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